The North Caxolinian.

VOLUME I. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1869. NUMBER 8.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

BY PALEMON JOHN.

Northeast corner of Main and Road Sts.

Two Dollars a year, in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

	1w	2w	3w	1m	3m	6m	1yr.
1	$1 00	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00	$20 00
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3	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
4	4 00	5 00	6 00	10 00	15 00	20 00	35 00
5	5 00	6 00	7 00	12 00	18 00	25 00	40 00
6	6 00	7 00	8 00	14 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
10	8 00	10 00	12 00	18 00	25 00	35 00	60 00
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J. C. LATHAM, has removed and offered his professional services to the public. Office on Main st. vlnd-1y

J. E. VALLANDINGHAM, has removed to his new office, on Main st., next door to Dr. Hall's. vlnd-1y

W. J. PALMER, Attorney at Law, office on Road street, over Store of Palmer & Bro. vlnd-1y

J. E. VALLANDINGHAM, Jr., has removed to his new office, on Main st., next door to Dr. Hall's. vlnd-1y

COMMANDER, officer Board street, near Main. vlnd-1y

CHRISTIAN, Chrichanna St. vlnd-1y

DENTISTS.

D. [illegible], office over Green & Co's store, Main st. vlnd-1y

D. [illegible], office over Green & Co's store, Main st. vlnd-1y

D. [illegible], office over Green & Co's store, Main st. vlnd-1y

I CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Aug. 19, 1869.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

While there are here and there, in certain portions of the South, a few men who like the old giant Pagan in the Pilgrim's Progress, sit at the door of their caves, grumbling, and growling, and biting their nails because "things aint as they use to be," the great masses have accepted the situation and have got their eyes opened to the fact that after all "it is best as it is." Learning the lesson that "Providence helps those that help themselves," they are trying *to do something* and are willing to encourage instead of repulse men of activity and enterprise who come among them. They are willing to learn—desire to be benefitted by the experience that has been developed under the institutions of the free North. They take kindly to Northern people who come to settle among them. And this is as it should be. Both will be benefited. The Northerner will feel that he is not without neighbors and friends, and the Southerner will gain by the infusion of an element of industry and enterprise of which he was lamentably destitute.

AN UNWISE REFUSAL.

When the Chairman of the Wells Republican State Commitee of Virginia made a proposition to the Chairman of the Walker Republican party, to agree upon a plan that should unite the two wings of the party in that State, it was hoped the latter would accept the offer and that "peace" would reign in the "old Dominion." But such was not the case. We believe the refusal was unwise, and we are mistaken if it is not found out that such is the feeling at Washington. The friends of the Administration must unite—must do all in their power to aid and strengthen it. Gen. GRANT will not give any countenance to personal quarrels. Because both wings of the Republican party acted very foolishly before the election he remained neutral. Now that an effort is made to forget the past and work for the common good hereafter he fully endorses the movement. Let there be a Union.

THE WORK MUST GO ON.

There are to be found here and there a few persons who clearly fail to appreciate the real foundations upon which the great Republican party of the country has been built. If Republicanism has no solid merits of its own, which are independent of the varying phases of the hour, and which spring out of the immutable principles of morality and public justice; if it has been a temporary political shift to bring about a change of places between the *outs* and the *ins;* if the field of national politics to-day presents only exhausted questions of accomplished results; if Liberty, Equality and Justice—the public faith, the obligations of the Union, and the supremacy of the law—be *everywhere* acknowledged and respected; if the partizan opposition which has so long, so bitterly and so powerfully withstood the final triumph of Republicanism be at last exhausted, never to be revived; if, in fine, all the people of the States be cordially agreed to accept and stand faithfully by the new order of things for which Republicanism has won such decisive victories, then possibly, there might be no further need of or use for it as a political party. But is such the fact? Is it yet safe to abandon an organization that has already accomplished so much and still promises so much for the country? We think not. The good work must go on. The great enterprize of Reconstruction and Reform must be completed. And under Republican rule and management it will be done. It would be unsafe to entrust the work to any other.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The Governor General of Canada has semi-officially, but none the less significantly, announced to the people of the New Dominion that they are quite at liberty to assume an independent sovereignty whenever they may so incline. This remarkable declaration is said to have taken the Canadians by surprise. England is withdrawing her military force, except so much thereof as Canada insists upon retaining at her own expense. This leaves this great colonial empire free to choose between either remaining a colony, establishing an absolute *self* government, or of applying for admission to the American Union. We await the developments of the next year with more than ordinary interest.

A THREATENING EDITOR.

Because the colored men of Beaufort county dared to exercise their constitutional right to vote in accordance with their convictions, the *Intelligencer*, published at Washington, in that county, threatens them with proscription and *starvation!* The editor of the *Intelligencer*, if we are correctly informed, is a minister of the Gospel. How does he reconcile the unchristian spirit of his editorial with the precepts taught by the Master he claims to serve?

That the colored man should be jealous of his rights, is not surprising. To attempt an infringement upon them is anti-republican, and will be rebuked. He has the same right to vote as he pleases as has the editor of the *Intelligencer*, and he *must be protected in the exercise of that right.* The people of Beaufort—those who have been unable to manipulate the "radical freedmen" as they desired—may "possess the pluck and nerve" to adopt "the meat and bread theory" and may try the experiment of "importing Irishmen, Germans, Chinese, or even Laplanders," to do their work, but they will find to their cost and sorrow that like in *some other things* they attempted they will fail.

No, the colored man is going to live in the South. He is trying to be industrious, trying to educate himself and his children, trying to fit himself for his new responsibilities and duties, and those who oppose him and abuse him are only digging a pit for their own downfall. The wiser course is to treat him as a man, treat him as a citizen, treat him as a friend. He will not prove false to the confidence reposed in him.

ANSWERS TO NORTHERN CORRESPONDENTS.

Still they come—letters of inquiry from Northern readers of the NORTH CAROLINIAN. And scarce a mail arrives without bringing new orders for our paper. Of course the papers are sent, and those letters not receiving a personal reply are attended to in these columns.

Gentlemen from Reedsburg, Ohio, and Morris Run, Pa., ask:

"Which is the best route to come to your place?"

Come by way of Harrisburg to Baltimore. There take a steamer for Portsmouth, leaving Baltimore each day at 4 o'clock P. M. At Portsmouth take passage on the Elizabeth City steamer which arrives here in the evening. To reach here from Baltimore requires one night and one day.

To those who are writing us desiring to know what prospects there are here for Northern laboring men, we answer once for all, *there are none.* The labor market is over stocked. It is foolish for any man, without capital sufficient to purchase a home or open business, to go to the expense of coming here. But for a man with such capital a visit would be prudent and advisable.

A correspondent from Watsontown, Pa., wants to know:

"Are there any number of persons in your section still so far unreconstructed as to desire secession and disunion?"

No, they generally feel that all these questions have been settled in blood, and forever! For a while—after the inauguration of the Administration of that bad man Andrew Johnson—there were instances of open hostility and restlessness. The seeds of the crushed rebellion showed some vitality. A journal here and there dared to apologize for their crimes against the national life and justify treason. But with the end of that unfortunate administration a new era began, and with each succeeding day the Union sentiment has increased and the standard of loyalty is receiving new recruits. Men talk less about politics and think more about work.

GET HOMES OF YOUR OWN.

We hold that it is to the common interest for every family to have a home of its own,—acres which they can cultivate in their own right. All should be encouraged to do this. Under the system of slavery, when the few held the land in large estates and who from their isolated condition, took a pride in imagining themselves "monarch of all they surveyed," homesteads for the masses were discouraged—nay made impossible. But under the new order of things, the disposition of the freeman, whether he be Caucasian or African, is to be looking ahead to a higher plane of civilization, seeking to better his condition, add to his comforts and increase the prosperity of his children. This is the common aspiration of humanity, and, we repeat, it should be encouraged.

Here in the South are vast acres lying wild and unproductive. Let them be divided into small farms and offered at low prices, to afford an opportunity to all—whether from abroad or arising out of the awakened industry of our own people, white and black—of purchasing and cultivating *land of their own.* They would be benefited and so would the South. And especially would it benefit the freedmen. It would not only advance their interest but prove a pledge of their continued freedom.

MAKING PROGRESS.

With the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment we will have taken another great stride towards the unification of our system of government. Step by step we have, as a nation, been making progress—building on one base the great structure of a homogeneous economy; but when this further step is taken, making citizenship in one State coextensive with citizenship in all others, we will have created another bulwark to strengthen and maintain the Republic.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

It is reported that Gen. GRANT has expressed himself most emphatically against the Mississippi Conservatives. He declares that his sympathies are with the Republican party. He means to lend his influence to the support of its candidates and *no others.* The attempt in Mississippi and Texas to divide the the party will fail. Their pretended support of the Administration is not sincere. How like an early frost this open expression of the President nips the "new party" movement in the bud.

FRUITS OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Because of the great care in its selections of trustworthy agents and by a rigorous enforcement of the law, the revenues have so rapidly increased that the debt of the government has already, since the inauguration of the new administration, been reduced between *forty-three and forty-four millions of dollars.*

DONT BE TOO SEVERE.

Brethren of the Republican press, do not be too severe on our new convert, the Tarboro *Southerner.* It is said there is "more joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth" than over ninety and nine who need no repentence. Then let us deal with our late erring brother tenderly, treat him kindly, and strengthen him in the new life he proposes to lead.

DEATH OF JUDGE OSBORNE.—Hon J. W. OSBORN, of Charlotte, died on the 12th inst. He was a member of the State Senate and quite a prominent man in this State.

MEETING OF SUPERIOR COURT CLERKS.

A number of the Superior Court Clerks of this State met at Raleigh on the 10 inst. The object was to consider their duties as presented by the new Code. They adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, when a transcript is docketed from a county other than that in which the judgment was taken, execution should be issued by the clerk where said transcript was docketed.

Resolved, That judgments in criminal actions should be entered on the judgment docket.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it devolves upon the clerk when a transcript is sent from any other county than his own, to send the execution with the money received thereon to the county in which the original judgment was taken.

"Do you claim that all honest men belong to the Republican Party?"—*Correspondent.*

Not at all. But we do claim that the Republican party is better than its opponent. It doubtless has questionable members and may have made mistakes; but for all that had there been no Republican party there would be no Union to-day. It is the party of patriotism, the party of progress, the party relying upon the intelligence and conscience of the country.

Every woman who gave a brother, a husband, or a son to the war has a moral right to vote for the principles for which he fought. Every woman who worked for the "Sanitary" is fairly entitled to continue her labors, and roll up ballots instead of bandages.—*Agitator.*

We do not object. Whenever the women of the country demand the right to vote we shall not interpose an objection.

PENDLETON NOMINATED.—Since Gen. ROSECRANS has turned a cold shoulder to the Ohio Democracy by refusing to run as their candidate for Governor, they have tendered the nomination to GEO. H. PENDLETON. He accepts. Of course he will be badly beaten.

New Books, Periodicals, etc.

LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS, with a Secret History of the Southern Confederacy. By Edward A. Pollard. National Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 1869.

This book is put up in the usual good taste characterizing the publications of the House from which it is issued, and it is written in the peculiar style which make the works of the author so readable. It claims to be not only a fair and impartial history of the life and character of Jefferson Davis, but of the Confederacy he attempted to establish as well. It throws a good deal of light upon what before was mysterious, reveals much curious and extraordinary information long hidden behind the scenes, and makes public certain intrigues of the administration of the late rebel President which place him in rather an unenviable position in history.

That Mr. POLLARD had peculiar opportunities for gathering the facts for his work, can not be doubted. He claims to be well fitted to be the biographer of Mr. Davis because he was near him during the whole war; had occasion to study his character assiduously, and to pursue him in his administration with a curious and critical industry, and, as a journalist, was enabled to learn much of the veiled mysteries and inner scenes regulating affairs at Richmond. And while there are some positions assumed in relation to the North which are incorrect, we believe upon the whole the book will do good, as it removes the veil and shows Jefferson Davis to the people of the South, and to the world, in his true colors.

TALE OF A PHYSICIAN; *or, the Seeds and Fruits of Crime; in three parts.* By Andrew Jackson Davis. Boston: Wm. White & Co., Banner of Light office. 1869.

This is a remarkable volume. Indeed it has a fearful opening. The plot is terrible, and yet the author insists that the terror of the book consists in its truth. The purpose of the volume seems to be to illustrate the ante-natal as well as the post-natal impressions made upon character. It is written that "God made man in his own image." But the argument of the author would demonstrate that the child is the image of the parent in a nearer sense; that it inherits as none, or at least few, seem to realize, temperament, tendencies, and all qualities and attributes to so fearful an extent that an intelligent parent can very nearly "tell the fortune" of the child without the aid of gipsey, soothsayer, conjurer, or astrologer. He holds further that regeneration and reform that did not begin with grandfathers and great-grandfathers will not go far in improving the present generation, materially, mentally, or religiously. We repeat, it is one of the most remarkable books we ever read.

TUNKHANNOCK REPUBLICAN.—We have received the first number of the *Republican* just started at Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, Pa., by our former Associate in the Bloomsburg *Republican*, ALBERT F. YOST Esq. We welcome it and feel sure we shall read each number with great interest, for our young friend possesses a talent—original and racy—for writing which, when developed, as it will be, will give him a conspicuous position in the profession. He will never publish a dull and prosy paper.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—This is one of the best Magazines published in this country. It is devoted to literature, science, art, and national interests. It is gotten up in superb style, is 128 pages in size and only costs $4 a year. Address G. & P. PUTNAM & SON, 661 Broadway, N. Y.

MORE VALUABLE THAN TREASURY NOTES.—How that old cynic, Sam Johnson, would have reveiled through Webster's massive new Unabridged! How he would have gloated over its magnificent letter-press and its illustrations, beautiful as new Treasury Notes, and *much more valuable* to the student. The Merriams have incurred a fabulous expense in having the whole work rewritten, reset, recast, and republished. It is not a mere revision, but a reconstruction. To insure excellence in typography, it comes from the Riverside Press, which is all that need be said about its mechanical execution. It is by far *the greatest literary work of the age.*—*Baltimore American.*

Correspondence.

An Address to the Citizens of Pasquotank County.

BY FRANK VAUGHAN.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS.—Without solicitation on my part, and entirely unexpectedly to me, I have been chosen by the Commissioners of this county to the responsible position of Public Examiner, the duties of which office are to act somewhat in the capacity of general supervisor of Common School matters in the county. I shall endeavor to perform these duties to the best of my ability, and I earnestly ask your co-operation and assistance. I have thought it well to address you upon the subject of general education, and to urge you to aid with all your might in the advancement of the great cause.

On account of the length of this paper, I have resolved to divide it into several parts, to be published from week to week until the entire address appears before you, the present number being merely prefatory.

The excitement of elections has calmed away in a very marked degree, and those storms that so sway the reason of men from the line of right, have, to a great extent, passed over and gone, the clouds have broken, light is again shining, and the finger of duty is pointing out the paths we ought to take, which we cannot fail to see if we will not wilfully blindfold our eyes. God has given us a *home* and a fruitful country, and the means of being happy in it if we will. The dread and anxiety about the crops of this year are passing off, now that an abundant yield of wheat of superior quality has already been harvested, and the fields of growing corn bid fair to return plentifully. Without doubt a gracious and merciful Providence is smiling upon us, and inviting us to gain wisdom by the troubles and sorrows we have had.

It is well for us to look around us, as rational and accountable beings, especially now that we have learned to feel and know by bitter experiences that we are dependent upon the Author of our being for all we have, and even for every breath we breathe. It is for us to endeavor by every means to improve our condition, to raise and exalt ourselves, to put to good use the precious gifts of Deity to us, and to mark the line between man and brute as broadly and as distinctly as it is possible.

How is it best to begin this? First, by being thankful to Almighty God for our existence as reasonable beings, and by endeavoring to understand, by every means within our power, what we are and what we may be; secondly by learning, and understanding, and in good faith, performing our duties as citizens—as fellow members of communities—as parts of society. These different means of improving our condition or of placing us in a state whereby our condition may be improved, are plainly and expressly set forth in the Bible—"Fear God and keep his commandments." In the Commandments is included, as I have said, the whole duty of man as an accountable being.

I take it that a man's condition cannot be bettered, and that little of value can be acquired by him, except by *effort* on on his part. It requires effort to overcome the natural disposition and to do right, it requires effort and continual striving, and as a rule, the changes in the condition of men, be they for better or for worse, are brought about gradually, and continually, and by constantly repeated effort—step by step ascending, or step by step descending. It is hardly reasonable to imagine the case of a man who yesterday gave a loose rein to every evil passion, and to-day feels the quiet and peace of a saint. Seldom a man falls suddenly from the estate of an upright inoffensive citizen to that of an outcast. The application of the rule above laid down may be so universally made, as that it may be regarded almost in the light of a principle—fixed and unvarying.

The great work of the creation of this earth and its immediate surrounding, teaches to man both a lesson of patience and hope—light was brought out of darkness, and all things were pronounced good *in due time.*

Fortune, fame and knowledge are acquired, as a rule, by degrees. Almost all the works of man are performed and perfected by degrees, the growth of animals and vegatables is by imperceptible degrees, and so their descending to decrepitude and death. Who can say but that the life beyond the grave is one of gradual and even increasing joys!

In one light we may consider all mankind that ever breathed and lived upon earth, including Adam and the present generation, as one individual—an individual six thousand years old. A shepherd first, satisfied to eat the flesh, drink the milk, and clothe his person with the skins of his flock, eating only those vegetables that grow without his care. A hunter next, having discovered the means of snaring the wild beast of the forest, the birds of the air and the fishes of the sea; he uses the gaudy feathers of the bird, he has snared to decorate his person, and the spotted skin of the leopard for his robe of State; he uses the sinews of the beast he has slain for threads, and the bones of the fish he has caught for needles. A farmer next, learning to supply his wants with such fruits and vegetables as do not, by their spontaneous growth, furnish him sufficient food. He learns that shelter is necessary for his flocks, and his gathered crops; he caries the idea further and builds a house for the shelter of himself and his family—from that time he is a permanent dweller in the land. A merchant next, he exchanges those things which he has in abundance, for things which he has need of, that another may have abundance. A sailor next, he visits distant countries, exchanges the goods and products of his own country for those different ones of another country. In time he has acquired great stores of knowledge, but he has acquired it by degrees. He does not stop even there, but goes on, step by step discovering, learning, inventing, working, until he has dotted the world with magnificent cities, found out means of comfort and luxury, covered the rivers and oceans with vessels, and subjected the very elements to his will. He travels on land and on ocean with the speed of the wind, he has tamed the lightning, and has made it his servant—his handy messenger, to fly at his will, in an instant of time, to the most distant land on earth, to tell his thoughts and desires, and to speak his commands. He has learned to express his thoughts on paper, and has graven the lines and evidences of the accumilated wisdom of his whole life on everything around him. He has learned the arts and sciences, he has become a logician, a philosopher, a mathematician, and is constantly modelling, moulding and perfecting things for his use, comfort and convenience—constantly reasoning and comparing—constantly diving deeper into the great ocean of thought for brighter pearls, and he is constantly fitting, calculating, laying out, measuring. He has learned that the great blue arch over his head, instead of being lead, as he once supposed, is the very air he breathes, that the sun and the moon, and the planets, and the stars, instead of being holes in that arch of lead through which the light of heaven is let to shine, are great worlds revolving in the eternity of space; he has ascertained their distances away, their shape, their size and their weight. And all this he can prove to the satisfaction of your mind if you will but listen to him. He can learn you how to weigh great worlds, a million times as large as the one upon which you live, how to measure the miles they are away, and their circumference and diameter. He can tell you, years in advance, to the nicety of a moment, when the moon's path shall lie directly between the earth and the sun, when the earth shall shade the moon, or when one star shall hide another star from view. He has learned to raise himself from earth, and to circle like an eagle among the clouds, nay, he has it in contemplation to attach to his light air-carriage ponderous machinery, to be operated by steam and propelled through the air, in the face of wind, and weather, from country to country.

Imagine this man, six thousand years old already, with ten thousand years more added to his age—if the world we inhabit shall so long exist—what accumulations of wisdom will he have stored in the treasuries of his understanding! and yet he will have learned but the better to feel and know that he is an exceedingly imperfect, and an entirely dependent being, with ever something to learn, with ever something to acquire for the improvement of his condition and for his good.

Advancement is the rule of life, and, as I have before said, great ends are accomplished gradually and by degrees. Patience is a virtue very necessary to the happiness of man. He who sits and dreams of fortune throwing wide open the doors of her treasuries, and inviting him to take freely, without effort on his part, and without hindrance or stay, is sure to be an idler, a builder of castles in the air, a being who lives a profitless life, and who dies leaving the world benefited by his absence. Such an one is ever expecting to discover the Wonderful Lamp. Such men are ever toiling only for the magical treasures which they dream are concealed in the earth, and such men are apt to be the most useless, and probably the most ignorant of created beings. What a disappointment it must be to such, when death *really* appears to drop the curtain over the stage of life, for them to glance back and see that that life has been one false, one unbroken dream—one chase through the gloom of night for a wisp, which vanishes just as they are toppling over the precipice!

We should remember that we are not mere spectators, sitting to view the scenes, to listen to the sweet strains of music and smile when the play pleases us. There are parts in the play of life for *us* to perform—to perform to the very best of our skill if we expect to receive applause, and to feel satisfaction in our own bosom.

Whoever shall faint or turn back is a *coward*, who shall receive nothing but hisses. We must *act*—act with feeling, with a will, be our part what it may, and acting so, applause and reward are sure to greet and comfort us.

TO BE CONTINUED.

From Perquimans County.

HERTFORD, N. C., August 15, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The election in this county passed off quietly and pleasantly. I did not once hear the bitter taunts and approbrious epithets which were so freely used by the democrats on the occasion of the two elections preceeding the one just past.

Democrats do not seem ashamed to *ask* colored men for their votes *now*, and many of them have, at least publicly, abandoned their opposition to colored suffrage. They are in a false position somewhere and they feel it. In April 1868 every democrat in North Carolina took firm position against negro suffrage and they thought that they would be sustained by the united democracy of the entire South. Hence they used every means of intimidation, of social proscription, and threats of personal violence, to deter both white and black from voting for the Constitution. And you who were not here and who do not know the gulf which old institutions had fixed between the races, can possibly have no true conception of the torture to which a white man subjected himself and which he was made to undergo, by taking ground for colored suffrage. Having taken position against the rights of the colored man and having sought to degrade white republicans, our North Carolina democrats, who first toadied to the despicable and despotic power of the slave-aristocracy, behold with dismay that they are deserted by the gentility and intelligence of Virginia. They stand alone, on a bad pre-eminence, exposed to the ridicule of the world and to their own self-reproaches. The aristocracy of Virginia was perhaps as high toned, as intelligent and as proud as any that existed in our country. Before it the aristocracy of North Carolina always paled and gave place. And perhaps our very pure blooded and amiable aristocracy experienced no sweeter feeling in their crusade against republicans, than the thought that the decendants of Pochahontas would pat them on the back and hallo them to the chase. And now that these Virginians, so proud of lineage, so pure of profile, should turn round and vote for negroes and with negroes and giory in the name of republicans, shows but little appreciation of the efforts of Carolina's gifted sons. The situation is humiliating and laughable. I hope it will teach our people one lesson, and that is, not to pin their faith to great folks. The fact is, the proud and wealthy and all that sort of things, are as corrupt as other people, and will decieve you as quick as the ignorant and poor. I hope our people will hereafter be governed by their own common sense and not act upon any principle because they may think it will please Virginians of the lofty sort. The recent elections in that State shows that Carolina aristocracy is little cared for by the mighty of Virginia; in fact it is not recognized, and any little air it puts on are not necessarily current in Richmond.

There is one thing fully and thoroughly established in this country, at least until our present institutions undergo a change. That is, that every body is as good in the eye of the law and entitled to as much consideration in questions of rights as any one else. The consequence is, that often times colored men will be elected to office, mean white men will be elected; men of all discriptions, from the purest to the most abandoned will occasionally get into office. It may happen that colored men, from some sudden suspicion, true or untrue, may refuse to support those who formerly possessed their confidence. It will not do to turn against them for this, to denounce, abuse or exterminate them. For every display of caprice, for every idle prejudice on their part, a similar display can be shown on the part of white men and even the best of white men. The fact is the only objection I have to colored people and common white men is, that they are so much like other people in their weaknesses and vices.

J.

For the NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Bible Questions.

BY ADA L.***

["The initials of these answers will give the name of the Editor of the "North Carolinian."]

1.

On what day did the Holy Ghost descend on the Apostles and enabled them to speak all languages?

2.

What man took Jerusalem, pillaged the Temple, destroyed 4,000 inhabitants and sold as many more?

3.

What woman embraced the Christian faith preached by Paul when her grandson was a small child?

4.

Who was the mother of Timothy?

5.

Who annointed our Savior's feet with costly spikenard and wiped them with the hairs of her head?

6.

By the prayers of what man was Hillodorus restored to health after being stricken half dead by an angel for entering the Temple?

7.

By what Prophet was David convicted of his sins, and repented?

8.

After Moses slew the Egyptian and fled, whom did he live with forty years?

9.

What King came out against Israel, was destroyed with all his people, and his country possessed by the Israelits?

10.

Who attempted to rob the Temple but was prevented by an angel?

11.

Who was stricken dead for offering strange fire, by fire from Heaven?

ELIZABETH CITY, Aug. 16, 1869.

From Wyoming Territory.

SWEET WATER, W. T., July 30, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

Thinking some of your readers might wish to read something from the gold mining regions of Sweet Water I offer this for their perusal.

The Sweet Water mines are situated about six miles from the dividing ridge of the Rocky Mountains, between the Sandy Sage bearing plains North of the U. P. R. R. and the beautiful, fertile valey of Wind river. The hills and gulches abound with gold of a very superior quality and easy developed, paying those who work hard for it handsomely. Many mines yielding far richer returns than the far famed mine of California's richest districts. Cities of considerable consequence spring up almost miraculously—among them S. Pass and Atlantic. They are soon filled with people of activity, energy and hard work.

The soil in the immediate vicinity of the mines is of a rough rocky nature and that between here and the R. R. of sandy nature producing only grease wood and sage brush. But the valey of Wind river is rich, black and fertile, producing any kind of grain and fruits and vegetables, and in fact anything the most productive soil can boast of. The surrounding scenery is beautiful, while the climate is warm and healthy, the air strengthening and bouyant.

We have but one drawback to the Wind river valey—the Indians. They are too completely fascinated with the fertility of the soil the delightful climate, and the good fishing for mountain trout and hunting of Buffaloes, Antelope, and mountain sheep to freely give them up. Many here think it will cost much fighting and perhaps bloodshed, unless a sufficiently large band go together and take possession at once. The Indians will not attack a settlement of any force. Though they often commit depredations on the lonely settlers, and roam all over the country committing outrages. Sioux and Arapahoes are the hostile tribes here, prowling around the towns and on the roads from here to Point of Rocks and Bryan Cities, attacting coaches when not well guarded, but fearing to come into the little towns or attack a well filled coach.

The people here are very quiet for a mining camp and of a very sociable, generous disposition, most of them being men of fine education and intelect and the illiterate ones are full of nature's good common sense.

A few of the men of family, have brought their families here with them and settled in the new towns, living in log houses constructed by their own hands, and seemingly live as happily as if in the most georgious palaces of the East.

Business of all kinds is very good and merchandise bears a good profit but is very hard and risky to get here as we are about 100 miles from the R. R., and it has to be brought through an unsettled country often filled with the grasping and murderous redman. Golddust is in circulation and the miners and people spend it freely.

Employment is plenty for the laborer and wages ranging, according to work, and worth of employee, from $8 to $15 per day. Clothing and provisions are cheap in comparison to wages for work. A good business suit can be bought for $15 and a working suit for $5 or $7. Bacon at 35 cts. best, lard 30 cts. Flour $8 per 100 lbs, butter 50c. per lb, coffee 25c to 30c per lb, canned fruits and vegetables 30 to 50c per lb, and other things in proportion.

The winters here are cold but they come gradually to remain cold so that the people are not so sensible to it as in the Eastern States where the weather is changeable and mostly wet. Snow is here nearly all winter but it is hard crusted and easily walked upon. The climate is pure and balmy as the South in summer, and very healthy, no sickness except some few chronic cases which were brought here and they are wearing out. The grave-yard presents but one head board, that of a man who was killed by the accidental firing of a rifle.

Respectfully, R. F. B.

From Washington.

Secretary Robinson has departed on his inspection tour. He will be absent over two weeks. Commodore M. Smith acts for the Steretary during his absence.

James B. Wilson has been appointed assistant assessor of the 13th or alleged dangerous division of the 3d Georgia district.

The President has appointed M. G. Griffith postmaster at Fredericksburg, Va.

It has been decided that base-ball clubs are subject to Federal taxation and must take out license.

Admiral Dahgren has assumed command of the Navy-Yard.

Treasurer Spinner directs the Assistant Treasurer to withdraw the legal tender tens from circulation.

Commissioner Delano has decided that shingles are not taxable; that they may yet pass through other hands, as laths and boards do, before their manufacture is complete.

The order of the Pension Bureau of August 3d has been modified to read as follows:

Ordered, That in all cliams for pensions, except for arrears, the certificate will be sent direct to the claiment, unless the case contains a power of attorney, duly executed, acknowledged, and authenticated.

No power of attorney will be recognized in claims for arrears of pensions.

It has been discovered that rye meal is used in the making of paste, and that stamps placed on spirt barrels or tobacco boxes with this composition peel off easily and are used in many cases two or three times. Revenue officials are said to be the guilty parties in this work, which extends to nearly every part of the country.

General Spinner is overwhelmed with applications from every part of the country for fractional currency, but has none to forward.

The War and Navy Departments have transferred to the Treasury the power to contract for the recovery of all vessels, both Confederate and Federal, sunk during the war in Southern and other waters. The entire matter has been assigned by the Secretary to the division of captured and abandoned property in his office.

E. C. Bainbridge has been appointed postmaster at Old Point Comfort, Va.

The counterfeiting of the revenue stamps is carried on to such an extent that the Department is thinking of recalling the whole of the present issue, changing the designs, and having the work, now done by contract in various parts of the country, carried on solely under the supervision of the Government.

Acting Secretary Richardson has prepared instructions to collectors, naval officers, surveyors and appraisers, in which he reminds them that, in accordance with existing regulations no subordinate officer of the customs can be removed or appointed without the previous sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Times says that the question of enforcing the test-oath in Virginia has been decided affirmatively by the Attorney General, and it will be accordingly enforced by Gen. Canby.

There are sixty-eight million dollars worth of legal tender tens, afloat. Twenty five million dollars worth of them have been taken up since the order for their withdrawal.

The Interior Department is drawing heavily on the Treasury this month for pensions, a single warrant amounting to ten million dollars.

Summary of News.

Vice President Colfax met with a cordial reception at Carson, Nevada.

One of Queen Victora's sons, Prince Arthur, is expected in Nova Scotia on the 22d of this month.

A Chicago despatch chronicles the murder of two females by the blunder of a druggist filling a prescription incorrectly.

Forty-three thousand cigars were seized at Philadelphia, for non-payment of the revenue tax.

Joseph L. Mañan, recently appointed Post-master at Elkton, Maryland, died on Saturday week.

Gen. Phil. B. Hawkins, Republican, has been elected Senator from Wake and Franklin, vice Wynne, deceased.

Eagles, Republican, has been elected to the House of Representatives from New Hanover county, vice Gen. Estes, resigned.

A Madrid paper of Monday says that a reinforcement of 20,000 Spanish troops will be forwarded to Cuba in September next.

The Governments of Austria and Italy have exchanged satisfactory explanation relative to the recent riots between Austrian and Italian sailors.

The first business to come before the Spanish Cortes, which reassembles in October, a Madrid despatch of Monday announces, will be the election of a King.

South Bend, Ind., has a champion laugher, who claims that he can laugh louder, longer, heartier, and more scientifically than any other man white or black, in Indiana.

Macon, August 11.—The first bale of cotton, new crop, was received to-day. It was raised by P. W. Jones, of Baker county. Its class is New York middling. It was shipped to Boston.

Great Britain refuses to recognize Mr. Hagerty, the United States Consul at Glasgow, on the ground that he was connected with the Fenian movement in this country.

A man at the West who has been arrested for beating his wife, is very indignant and claims that there is no law that will warrant such an invasion of his domestic rights.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Courier* nominates the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks for the Presidency in 1872, and the Lagonier *Banner* "does not hesitate a moment to second the motion."

A reduction of the rates of charges for dispatches between Great Britain and the United States, over the English cable, goes into effect on the 30th instant. This is one of the good results attending the successful completion of the French cable.

Governor Hoffman, of New York, has taken posession, on the part of the State, of the Susquehanna and Albany Railroad, and appointed a Superintendent to manage its working arrangements.

The Columbia (Ga.) Enquiref says: "From almost every source we hear of the appearance of rust in cotton. Its appearance hereabouts is sudden, and its spread is alarmingly rapid."

Mr. Jesse Whitehead, of Carrsville, has shown us a chicken with two distinct rumps, four legs and four wings. This is, indeed, a most extraordinary freak of nature.—*Norfolk Journal.*

The Newbern *Times* says: We are glad to learn that parties who have commenced the cultivation of cranberries in this State are reaping the reward of their labors and are satisfied that there is money to be made in the crop.

A new twenty-inch cannon, smooth bore, weighing fifty-seven tons, has lately arrived at Fortress Monroe from Pittsburgh, Pa. It is the largest piece of ordnance ever produced in this country. It will throw a ball weighing eleven hundred pounds.

The New York *Times* says that about two years ago several Japanese silk worms were imported and placed on some alanthus trees in Washington street. The result is that this year the alanthus trees are overrun with Japanese silk worms. This fact accounts for the huge dark-colored, broad-winged insects that are to be seen flying in almost all parts of Brooklyn.

The Hendertson *Index* says: A monster owl that had for some time been depredating upon the poultry of Mr. Horace H. Rowland of this vicinity was caught in a trap last Sunday night at the residence of that gentleman. It measured from tip to tip of its wings six feet lacking a fraction of an inch, and its talons were six inches long. It carried off several turkeys and ducks for Mr. Rowland, and doubtless preyed upon the poultry yards of others in the vicinity.

Says the Charlotte *Democrat*: "In several of the Townships in this County, a compromise ticket for township officers was made up, and the result was that all voted one way, white and black, and no bad feeling was engendered. In local matters, where all classes are equally interested, party feeling should not be permitted to influence the selection of candidates. The best men ought to be selected without regard to party, and an effort made to restore confidence between the different classes of voters."

The largest revenue seizure yet made in North Carolina, was on the 10th inst., by Collector Crane, of the 5th District, consisting of the Factory of R. P. Hancock, of Leasburg, Caswell county, containing a hydraulic press, a large number of screw-presses and fixtures, and sixty thousand pounds of leaf and manufactured tobacco, valued at $25,000.

The cause of the seizure was the finding of fraudulent stamps to the amount of 8600, on tobacco, purporting to have been manufactured by Hancock.—*Standard.*

Hon. John Bell, of Tenn[illegible] lly failing, with no hop[illegible]

Another important [illegible] feiters of the Internal [illegible] in New York on Friday [illegible] the Treasury Depart[illegible]

The Money Pa[illegible] the 28th of June last, [illegible] this borough, had [illegible] wood that had been [illegible] On the following morning [illegible] the premises a turkey, [illegible] enquiries among the neighbors [illegible] had been stolen. But [illegible] pockets were groundless, [illegible] morning next, August 5th, [illegible] ing been used away the [illegible] and was alive. It had [illegible] moving wood, and for [illegible] had remained confined [illegible] without food or water, [illegible] able to stand when found, [illegible] covering rapidly from [illegible]

Mr. Bonner took Dexter [illegible] lyn on Tuesday afternoon, [illegible] York *Post* and drove him [illegible] Prospect Fair Grounds in [illegible] nary time of 2:23½. This [illegible] time ever made to a road [illegible] ter, two years ago, from [illegible] public race, before Mr Bonner [illegible] in 2:24 to a skeleton wagon [illegible] has never been beaten. [illegible] Tuesday, in going to a [illegible] had to carry nearly a [illegible] more than on that occasion, [illegible] withstanding the heavy [illegible] his skeleton wagon this [illegible] mance proves that Dexter [illegible] horse this season than he [illegible]

Important to Liquor [illegible]

The following order [illegible] the Collector of Internal [illegible] lished for the benefit of [illegible] concern:

"The Internal Revenue [illegible] United States prohibit [illegible]

"1st. Retail liquor dealers [illegible] one time five gallons or [illegible] fermented liquors.

"2d. Wholesale liquor dealers [illegible] sell less than five gallons [illegible] fermented liquors, under [illegible] retail liquor license.

"3d. All packages of liquor [illegible] containing more than five [illegible] inspected and gauged, and [illegible] and branding shall distinctly [illegible] name of the gauger, the time [illegible] spection, the proof of the [illegible] ticular name of such [illegible] the trade, the name and [illegible] er, rectifier or compounder [illegible] may be. And if the spirits [illegible] etified or compounded, [illegible] and the distillery where [illegible] produced; and the [illegible] original package.

"4th. All packages of liquor [illegible] containing more than five [illegible] marked, stamped and branded [illegible] they are refilled the same [illegible] ages."

New Advertisements.

N. C. MAP AND GAZE[illegible]

The subscriber having purchased [illegible] Copy Right, Plates, &c., of the [illegible] desirous to expedite their sale [illegible] tire State at an early day.

Offers to give active business [illegible] good chance to make money.

I offer three-fourth of the net [illegible] shares of five or ten counties [illegible]

This new Map will be about [illegible]

ILLUSTRATED BOOK [illegible]

Handsomely Engraved Counties, [illegible] Offices, Mines, Mountains, Rivers [illegible]

A Map worthy to be hung in every [illegible] Office and School in the State.

Specimen copies ready about September, 1869.

Terms accommodating. Address, stamps [illegible]

REV. SAMUEL [illegible]

8—3m Wilson, N. C.

GET THE BEST

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

10,000 *Words and Meanings* [illegible] *ded.*

3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages [illegible]

Viewed as a whole, we [illegible] other living language has a work [illegible] fully and faithfully sets forth [illegible] tion as this last edition of Webster [illegible] our written and spoken English [illegible] *per's Magazine.*

These three books are the [illegible] libraries; the Bible, Shakspeare [illegible] Royal Quarto.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1869.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisements in this issue:

President Pool announces lectures at the University.
The N. C. Map and Gazetteer is advanced.
A. C. Moulton, of Salem, Mass., advertises Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.
Advertisement of Underwriters' Insurance Company of the South.

Local and Personal.

The Canada Thistle is in blooming: throw it out, Mr. Mayor.

A Methodist protracted meeting is in progress at Newland.

Hon. C. L. Coon is spending the most of his time at Nag's Head.

Let us have an occasional letter from each county in this District.

Rather scarce just now—local news.

Advertisements should be handed in *not later* than Tuesday evening.

The Baptist Protracted meeting at Berea closed on Saturday. Thirty persons were immersed.

Hon. JOHN POOL spent a short time in town this week. He and family are spending this summer at Nag's Head.

The Protracted meeting of our Methodist friends at Mt. Hermon was a great success. It broke up on Friday, some sixty professed conversion.

We understand that there is growing in the garden of THOMAS EMORTHY, a very large red beet, measuring 23½ inches in circumference. That *beats* all.

We call special attention to the advertisement made in this issue of our paper in regard to the course of lectures at the University of North Carolina.

Rev. SAMUEL PORTER, of Wilmington, N. C., having purchased the Copy Right, &c., of the North Carolina Map and Gazetteer offers shares for sale. See advertisement.

A few days ago, at the kind invitation of Col. BRADLEY, several gentlemen, including the editor of the NORTH CAROLINIAN, spent a pleasant hour at his house indulging in the luxury of eating Watermelons and Canteloupes. They were delicious.

The people are moving in the matter of raising funds to secure a lot in or around upon which to erect a Normal School building for the colored children of our city. The money will be subscribed, the lot will be purchased and the house will be put up.

We understand that Capt. EVANS, VAUGHAN, Esqr. of this county, has been appointed Public Examiner of schools for this county. Feeling his responsibility and alive to the great interest involved, he is about to take hold of the matter in good earnest. See his Address in another column. Let him have a full and hearty co-operation.

Passing along the South-east portion of the city a few days ago, we observed that the entrenchments thrown up during the war have been leveled down and the ground put under cultivation. This is as it should be. Let the sword be turned into a plow share and the spear into a pruning hook.

Col. HIRAM E. STILLEY, the new Assessor of this District, spent a few days in town during the past week. He has relieved our friend Dr. PUGMORE of the duties and responsibilities of the office by taking the papers and documents with him. His headquarters will be at Washington, Beaufort County, N. C. The New Berne *Times* thus alludes to our new Assessor:

"Mr. Stilley is a young man of good Republican principles, an ardent worker and a competent man and will make a most excellent officer. He has represented his section in the State Legislature during the past year with ability, and to the satisfaction of his constituents."

Letters of congratulation and encouragement continue to be received. We are doing our best to give the people of Eastern Carolina a live, progressive, high-toned journal—a newspaper adapted to the wants and necessities of the merchant, the professional man, the farmer, the mechanic, the laboring man; a paper to be introduced with confidence to the family circle. Already we have the larger circulation of any weekly paper in the State.

Our respected townsman C. C. CREEN has shown us a curiosity—a copy of the *New Port Mercury*, dated December 19, 1758, printed at New Port, R. I., by JAMES FRANKLIN. Its size is 13 by 19 inches, but the print is clear and distinct. The *Mercury* is still continued—is the oldest paper in America. It is now published by FRED A. PRAYER, Esq., and is nearly as large as the NORTH CAROLINIAN. Think of it: a paper nearly 111 years old!

A correspondent from Williamston, Martin county, N. C., writes us giving the information that at the late election the ticket left in opposition to the "democratic Crab Apple party" was elected in that township. While we are not sufficiently posted in the political nomenclature of that section to know exactly what a "crab apple" democrat is, we are glad to learn that the men elected "are competent and honest." Let this be the policy of our friends everywhere—nominate and elect to office only those who are honest and qualified. Thus advise the NORTH CAROLINIAN!

Magistrates and other officers can be supplied with Blanks by sending their orders to this office.

The refreshing showers on Tuesday evening were very acceptable. The corn and potatoes were needing rain.

We hear of but few, very few cases of sickness in town. Thus far Elizabeth City is quite as healthy as any place we have ever lived in.

The demand for a daily mail at this place continues and is increasing. The business interest requires it.

Hon. CHARLES C. POOL and lady are at New Port, R. I. Their many friends here will be glad to learn that they are in excellent health.

From our exchanges we learn that during the late eclipse there was frost in many portions of the North. It was unusually cold here. The thermometer was down to 60°.

The Land and Lumber Company are continually receiving letters of inquiry respecting the lands advertised. The properties advertised are desirable and cheap.

As the majority of our prominent citizens, with their families, are spending the summer months at Nag's Head, their houses are closed, and our town presents a very quiet appearance. They will return about the 1st of October.

From taking any part, for or against, any applicant for office or position, our friends must excuse us. Our business is to publish a live, reliable, progressive newspaper. We *intend to do it*, and hence cannot mix up with any contest among any of our friends who may become rival candidates.

We give below the names of the Township officers in Pasquotank county:

Justices.—Township 1 (Salem), P. M. Godfrey, J. B. Lister; 2 (Nixonton), W. Morris, Sr., J. Halsted, E. Johnston; 3 (Mt. Hermon), M. Gregory, J. S. Cheswright; 4 (Elizabeth City), G. W. Brady, Cale, A. L. Jones, J. R. Brown, J. Pritchard; 5, J. Fleming, W. Krauss; 6 (Providence), S. Morgan, M. Whitehurst; 6 (Newland), C. Griffin, E. Daily.

Clerks.—1, J. A. Hollowell; 2, G. D. Pool, Jr.; 3, J. T. Newbold; 4, B. B. Keston; 5, W. S. Temple; 6, L. Jones.

Constables.—1, T. O. Towe; 2, J. Z. Keaton; 3, W. F. Hobbs; 4, J. S. Wilson; 5, J. W. McPherson; 6, A. Stafford.

School Committee.—1, J. Sanders, R. Overton, J. B. Shaw; 2, G. W. Brothers, A. Morris, Jr., E. Reid; 3, J. H. Perry, J. P. White, E. Harris; 4, W. H. Doherty, S. Sutton, W. Lane; 5, C. Perry, S. F. Overman, J. Davis; 6, P. A. Hilton, J. Cowper, M. T. Williams.

Contested. The County Commissioners to decide as to this Township.

It is gratifying to see that some of the suggestions we have made in reference to improving the appearance of our city have been promptly acted upon. Many of the roads and streets have been repaired and cleaned up, and much of the *debris* and rubbish is being removed; but there is another matter to which we now wish the attention of all concerned directed. It is the opening and cleaning out of Tiber Creek from the Short Bridge up to Road street. Depend upon it, this is of vital importance. We venture the assertion that nine-tenths of the sickness this city has experienced for years has been occasioned from the malaria arising from the swamp made by the obstruction of Tiber Creek. Not only would the sanitary condition of our town be incalculably improved by opening a wide deep channel from and to the points indicated, but acres of ground now worthless would at once be made the most valuable in the city. Citizens of Elizabeth City! let there be immediate action taken. We are all interested. Not only will it make our town more healthy, but it will add immensely to its appearance.

ITEMS.

The hop season in the West is said to be a failure; but the "hop" season at the watering places is pronounced a success.

Jones, who disturbed by the nocturnal howlings of Thomas cats, don't believe "a fellow feline makes as wondrous kind."

A wise man thinks that the difference between perseverance and obstinacy is the difference between *I will* and *I won't*.

Miss Alice Kingsbury owns and manages a large farm at Aurora, Ind., having found it more profitable than the stage.

The Hon. Charles Sumner was first elected a Senator in Congress from Massachusetts in 1851. The Hon. Benjamin F. Wade was first chosen Senator from Ohio in the same year.

They understand Pennsylvania affairs very well indeed in Ohio. The Cincinnati Commercial says: "The main question thus far in the Pennsylvania canvass is as to the amount of money that Packer has, and what he will spend to be elected."

Frost and snow are unseasonable luxuries in an American August. Maine had a snow storm on Friday night, and at our own Altoona, on Saturday morning, a heavy frost whitened the ground.—*Penn. paper.*

A correspondent of an exchange asks the young men if they are not directly answerable for much of the prevailing girl-of-the-period-ism, by conversing with young women uniformly in a trifling tone, by their pointed attentions to the gayest and giddiest, and by the almost utter absence of frank earnestness in their general treatment of women.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* thinks that if the Democratic party of the North "will only drive from its ranks those who are 'among them but not of them'—the Belmonts, the *World*, the *Citizen*, and all of that ilk—we can then act with it to some purpose. This purgation must be made before success can crown any effort."

Expert operators are able to transmit from 15 to 20 words per minute through the Atlantic Cable. The velocity with which a current or impulse will pass through the cable has been ascertained to be between 7,00 and 8,00 miles per second; the former being the velocity when the earth forms a part of the circuit and the latter when the earth formed no part of the circuit.

It is said that a cup of coffee is a sure barometer, if you allow the sugar to drop to the bottom of the cup and watch the bubbles rise without disturbing the coffee. If the bubbles collect in the middle, the weather will be fine; if they adhere to the cup, forming a ring, it will be rainy; and if the bubbles separate without assuming any fixed position, changeable weather may be expected.

Queer things occur in Williamsport. A Maltese cat in that place, is at present rearing a rat.

The Louisiana Planter's Banner says that ten white men have cultivated a plantation in that State as thoroughly as ever was done by negroes, and that they have suffered far less by sickness—showing that white laborers can stand it as well as the blacks.

Three officers in the employ of the Turkish Government have been in Manchester, New Hampshire, for a few days examining the new machine manufacturing works of the Amoskeag Company, with a view of purchasing machinery for the use of the Turkish Government.

The *Chronicle*, recently started in Boise City, Idaho, greeted its readers with the following salutatory: "We have started a newspaper. Name—*Capital Chronicle*. Principles—Democratic to the hilt. Object—To make a living. Office—On Main street, about 300 yards below the Overland Hotel, opposite an old oyster can in the road. And we'll run it or 'burst.'"

A letter from Wellner says that they have two pretty customs there connected with the erection of houses. One is that a young child always drives the first nail into one of the timbers, and an inscription is made upon the wood, bearing the name and age of the child, date of erection, &c. Then when the house is raised, a few planks are laid for flooring in the upper story; when the master builder, his workmen and all well disposed friends assemble to sing a song of praise to God for the safe accomplishment thus far of their undertaking. Then a band of music plays, numerous bottles of wine are drank, and there are speeches, toasts and huzzas from stentorean German throats.

Enjoy the Sentinel.

The University and the Public Schools.

Under the constitution there must be a general and uniform system of free Public Schools in the State. The provision is a wise one. The poor, as well as the rich, should be educated. To effect this purpose a number of teachers for each county will be required. They should be well qualified for the task. A school will ordinarily not derive from the labors of an incompetent teacher a tithe of the good to be obtained from the services of a first class instructor. Indeed positive injury is not infrequently the result of committing the child to the tuition of a bad preceptor. During the brief period at which our children can attend the Public Schools, we wish them to derive the greatest amount of good.

While we have among us some citizens who will make excellent teachers in the Public Schools, still it will hardly be supposed that we have enough of this class, nor even denied that there are comparatively few who are ready to undertake this most important duty. Heretofore we have been too far compelled to look abroad for our primary school teachers as well as for the professors in our higher Seminaries of learning. We must do this still where our own citizens are unable to come into competition, in point of ability, with those who have had the advantages of an education in the Universities and Normal Schools at the North. Between an applicant from abroad and a native citizen of equal competency, doubtless the preference would be given to the latter. But regardless of sectional preference, be they just or unjust, we must select the best teachers. Must North Carolina always suffer the taunt that she is dependent upon others for instruction, and like a stupid girl forever sit begging at the feet of her sisters? Hitherto she has properly, because necessarily, done so.

The Constitution provides that the University shall be held to an inseparable connection with the Free Public School system of the State. It further requires the establishment and maintainance, in connection with the University, of a Department for Normal Instruction. It is advertised that this Departments together with a general course of University Lectures, will be opened the next session; and that the benefits of the institution are offered, free of charge, to a limited number of residents in the State, upon application with satisfactory testimonials. This liberal offer will enable our own citizens successfully to compete for the important position of teachers in our Public Schools. The normal instruction at the University should, and doubtless will, be such that a certificate of graduation would not only give the candidate an implied but actual advantage. Even a brief season spent there, of a few months or weeks, among the Libraries of the University, in the class-rooms of the Professors, and with the benefit of the free lectures, could not fail to be of service.

The Trustees very properly, in the selection of a Faculty, chose only men who had stood aloof from the arena of party strife, and who had spent most of their lives as practical teachers, and in literary and scientific pursuits. The Professors elect accepted, as their opponents would probably have done under similar circumstances. They will not reasonably be expected to allow themselves so soon to be driven by invective, from a position of usefulness and honor. They will hardly attempt to give to the institution a partizan or sectarian bias, or to influence the minds of their students in these respects. The political and religious views of young men in the University should, and must, be untrammeled and free as the air of heaven. Passion and prejudice may exist for an hour, but grand and decisive advances in the cause of popular education are chronicled by the centuries.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Aug. 4, 1869.

Death of a Hermit—A Romantic Story of a Murder.

On Saturday evening last an old man named Daniel Bomgarder, who for many years had lived by himself in a little hut on the banks of the Sandusky river, above Ballville, departed this life. He was well known by our citizens, and esteemed as an honest and upright citizen; yet, while all knew how and where he lived, few knew the reasons for his hermit life. It was one of those singular cases, now and then developed, which give zest to the declaration oftentimes that "truth is stranger than fiction." From one who was a near neighbor, we gather the following particulars:

He was born on the 10th of April, 1782, near Frederick, Frederick county, Maryland, and was consequently in his eighty-eighth year at the time of his death. He was the youngest son, and his father, who had been quite wealthy, having provided for the rest of the family, reserved the home farm for the youngest son. He married, and residing on the farm, had gathered around him a family of six children, when the father endorsed for a son-in-law, who absconded leaving him pay the debt, in doing which Daniel was left penniless. His wife, whose parents were wealthy, occasionally taunted Daniel with poverty; yet he, sensitive and high-spirited though he was poor, bore it until one day, some fifty years ago. He had taken his horses and started to the field to plow, but, brooding over the matter, tied them to the fence in the field and determined to quit the country. He turned his back upon his house, wife, children and friends, and never more was seen in Frederick. His absence occasioned alarm and inquiry, but his whereabouts was not known. Wandering about the country for some years, he finally, forty-three years ago, took up his residence in Ballville township. For nine years he lived in the family of John G. Rideout, of Ballville, and then he built for himself the little hut in which he resided at the time of his death. For thirty-three years he lived there alone, seeking no information of his friends nor extending to them any knowledge of his whereabouts. Nine or ten years ago, however, one of our oldest citizens, who formerly had lived in Maryland, was back there on a visit, and hearing some conversation one day in relation to some one who had disappeared from the neighborhood so many years before and who had never been heard from, inquired his name, and on being told it recognized him as the hermit Bomgardner. Daniel's oldest daughter had married well, and upon learning that her father was still living, wrote to him to induce his return, and subsequently her husband, about eight years ago, paid the old man a visit, remaining with him several days, and endeavored to get him to return with him, but all to no purpose. Another effort was made about five years ago by a grandson, who visited him to get him to return, but he was resolute and would not. And so the years rolled on; the old man grew older, and the once herculean frame became tremulous and fragile, yet still he maintained his solitary and secluded life. A few weeks ago he grew sick, but remained about his home until about a week before his death, when he became so poorly that he had to take to his bed. He was then removed to the residence of Mr. John Moore, where kind hands ministered to his wants, and when the death-damp gathered on his brow and the feeble pulse ceased to beat, strange hands performed the sad office that loving hands would fain have done. He was buried on Monday last.—*Fremont (Ohio) Journal.*

Temperature at Elizabeth City.

For the week ending Aug. 14.

REPORTED BY J. G. RUSSELL.

Thermometer on the 50th, 60° in shade.
" " 14th, 87°.
Average of the week taken three times a day—at 6 A. M. and 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.—72 1-7°.
No rain; dry and dusty.

DEATHS.

GRIGGS.—Died, in Currituck County, N. C., on Saturday, August 7th, inst., EMMA BRADFORD, infant daughter of Dr. Wm. W. and Johnanna W. Griggs; aged 10 months and 10 days.

Norfolk Journal, Philadelphia Age and Georgetown (Ky.) Journal please copy.

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Apples—New Green pr. bu.	25	60
" Dried ₰ lb.	18	20
Beef Hams—Dried, ₰ lb.	10	12½
" Pickled		22
Bacon—Clear side ₰ lb.	20	20
" Rib side	20	18
" Shoulder	18	16
" Hams, country	25	30
" " sugar cured	25	30
Butter—Country	50	55
" N.Y. State	50	60
Beeswax ₰ lb.		30
Corn ₰ bu.		28
Cheese ₰ lb.	25	40
Chickens—Spring ₰ pair		225
Cotton yarn—₰ block		20
Peaches—Dried, ₰ lb.		12½
Eggs ₰ doz.	7	00
Flour—Super. ₰ bbl.	8	50
" Extra	11	00
" Family	12	00
Fish—Mullet pickled ₰ 100 lbs.	5	00
" dried		8
" Herring ₰ bbl	8	00
" " gross ₰ 1000	12	00
" shad	25	00
Feathers—₰ lb.	2	00
Flaxseed—₰ bu.	1	75
Hides—Dry ₰ lb.		9
" Green		6
Iron—Old ₰ 2000 lbs. net.	50	00
" Wrought	100	00
Lard—₰ lb.		25
Lumber—Board pine ₰ 1000ft	18	00
" Cypress	18	00
" Scaj.	12	00
" Shingles	3	00
Meal—₰ bu., 70 lbs.		70
Oats, new—₰ bu.		100
Pork—Black ₰ lb.		17
Pork—Mess	1	00
Potatoes—New ₰ bbl		3
Rice—Cleaned ₰ lb.		10
Rails—Juniper ₰ 1000	25	00
" Cypress	25	00
Shingles—16 inch, bunch, W. I. ₰ 1000	2	25
" "	2	25
Salt—₰ sack, 4 bu.	2	25
Wheat—new, white	1	25
" red,	2	00
Wood—Hard, cord	3	00
Scrap—Pine ₰ cwt.	1	75
Whiskey ₰ gal.		75
Vinegar ₰ gal.		40

New York Market.

Money weak at 6@7 per cent. Sterling 109⅝. Gold 133. U. S. 5-20s of 1865, 112. U. S. 10-40s 108. North Carolina 6s, 15@16 asked. Cotton dull; sales 1800 bales at 29½c. Flour—superfine to fancy State $8.85@9.50; superfine to choice white Western $8.00@9.30; Southern flour; common to choice $7.15@12.75. Wheat No. 1 Spring $1.25. Corn in fair demand at $1.13 to $1.17. Beef $7.75. Corn in fair demand at $1.13 to $1.17. Beef steady. Pork quiet. Lard firmer; kettle 20@21c. Coffee steady. Rice firmer at $1.10@1.15. Groceries quiet. Turpentine firmer at 47c. Rosin $2.25@8. Freights active; Wheat per rail 7½d.

Baltimore Market.

Cotton firm at 33@33½c. Flour steady. Wheat in good demand; receipts large; prime to choice red $1.65@1.70. Corn steady; prime white $1.05@1.11; yellow $1.06@1.04. Pork $34. Bacon active and advancing; Shoulders 16½c. Whiskey $1.14.

MARINE REPORT.

For the week ending yesterday.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Elizabeth City, Harney, Norfolk, freight and passengers (Thursday, Saturday, and Tuesday) to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.

Steamer Isadore, Jessup, Edenton and Nag's Head, freight and passengers.

Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, Nag's Head, freight and passengers, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Schr Three Brothers, Griggs, Camden, wood for steamer Isadore.

Schr Monroe, Meekins, Chickamacomico, fish for Land & Lumber Co.

Schr Arabella, Mercer, Tyrrell, Lumber from Norfolk.

Schr Mary D. Jones, Scarborough, Hatteras.

Schr Annie, Moore, Norfolk, Mdse for Swanntown.

Schr. Startled Fawn, Sykes, wheat from Hertford for Norfolk.

Schr. Sue Cumming, Lyon, Edenton, Wheat for Norfolk.

Schr. Starlight, Jennett, Fish.

Schr. Willis, Beaufort, Freight from Alligator River.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Elizabeth City, Harney, Norfolk, freight and passengers (Wednesday, Friday and Monday).

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NORFOLK CANNING COMPANY.

Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company are now open at the office of the President, under the Atlantic Hotel, Main street.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer. R. MCCURDY, President.

JOHN A. LAUBACH, General Superintendent.

DIRECTORS:—R. McCurdy, E. J. Bennett, Wm. H. Armstrong, Lukens Pierce, John A. Laubach, James P. Johnson, John J. Pearce, Gilbert Elliott.

THE NORFOLK CANNING CO.

Written Proposals from the Stockholders of the Company will be received until November 1st, for supplying the Company in 1870 with the following:

1,000,000 QUARTS STRAWBERRIES,
100,000 BUSHELS TOMATOES,

And all other Products usually required by such establishments, such as Peas, Peaches, Apples, and other fruits and vegetables.

Proposers will be required to state the quantity of each article they will supply, and the best quality only will be bought by the Company. They will be required to deliver within a stated time the articles they propose to supply.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 9, 1869-3m.

C. W. GRANDY, JR. S. E. HINES.

GRANDY & HINES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND GENERAL COLLECTORS,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Office formerly occupied by Hon. C. C. Pool.

July 1, 1869-1y.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, JR. P. C. WILLIAMS.

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

115 Smith's Wharf,

BALTIMORE.

July 8, 1869.

FOR RENT.—THE BRICK STORE recently occupied by G. W. Cobb & Co., corner Road and Fearing streets, for the balance of the year '69, and the year 1870. Apply to C. L. COBB.

July 8, 1869-2t.

BANKING & INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 229 BROADWAY, Cor. BARCLAY St.,

NEW YORK.

Presents more favorable terms for Insurance than any other Company in the United States.

Policies registered, and secured by pledge of public Stocks, and Bonds and Mortgages with the N. Y. Insurance Department.

RUFUS K. SPEED, General Agent,

July 22, 1869. Eliz. City, N. C.

CRAFTMEN'S LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, Park Bank Building,

214 and 216 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

This Company, organized under the laws of the State of New York, conducts its business on the strictly mutual plan, dividing

ALL PROFITS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

All desirable forms of life and endowment policies are granted by this Company. These are

ALL NON-FORFEITING

by their terms, and contain no restrictions upon residence, travel or occupation; thus making the contract of this Company the most liberal policy ever issued.

EDWARD A. LAMBERT, President.
WILLIAM T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
HENRY BELDEN, Secretary.
GEO. M. SCOTT, Gen'l Agt.

Elizabeth City, Aug. 12, 1869-3m.

"The Old North State Forever!"—Encourage Home Enterprise!

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOME (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has now been in operation five months, and the liberal patronage it has received insures it to be a success.

AMOUNT LIABLE FOR LOSSES, $184,000
$20,000 deposited with the Public Treasurer as security to Policy Holders!

Rates moderate and all losses promptly adjusted and paid!

This Company, organized upon the most liberal principles, appeals to the people of North Carolina for support,—guaranteeing, in return, protection against loss or damage by fire, and circulating its receipts AT HOME!

JAMES H. FOOTE, Pres.

SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
W. H. MURDOCH, Asst. Sec'y.

RUFUS K. SPEED, Agent for Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck. Office on Road street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

July 22, 1869. [Pr. adv. $15.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. POOL, *Pres't.*	R. F. OVERMAN, *Cash'r.*
DR. P. JOHN,	HON. JOHN POOL,
HON. C. C. POOL,	C. W. HOLLOWELL,
C. W. SMITH,	WM. UNDERWOOD,
	A. C. MOORE.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.

July 15, 1869-1y.

PROSPECTUSES.

DR. JOHN'S NEW PAPER.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN":

A Live Paper, devoted to Politics, Agriculture and General Intelligence.

ESTABLISHED JULY 1, 1869.

The Largest and Cheapest Political and Agricultural Paper in the State.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

The NORTH CAROLINIAN is published every Thursday morning, at Elizabeth City, N. C. It will be devoted to the development of the material and industrial resources and the building up of the interests of the "Old North State," and especially of the First Congressional District.

Believing that all wealth is the product of labor and that without industry no riches can be created, the NORTH CAROLINIAN will insist upon the elevation of Labor—the advancement of that Productive Industry which is the very life of civilized nations, and hence will devote especial attention to developing the productions of the Farm, the Fisheries, the Lumber in our woods and swamps, as well as the Manufacturing Power of our rivers.

In its political discussions and preferences the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be Republican, supporting the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country, and hence it will sustain, with all cheerability it can command, the principles and policy of the present State and National Administrations.

Reports of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature, of public meetings, and whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the masses.

The Editorial Department will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussions of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

As an advertising medium the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be valuable, because its circulation in the North and the South is large and rapidly increasing. Address

PALEMON JOHN,
Editor and Proprietor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., July 15, 1869.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

40th Book Pages a year.

THE BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD

The Contributors to The Scientific American are among the most eminent scientific and practical men of the times. The editorial department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability, and to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions, but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, inventors, engineers, chemists, manufacturers, agriculturists, and people in every profession of life, will find The Scientific American to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them hundreds of dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge the value of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

An official list of patents granted is published weekly.

The form of The Scientific American is adapted for binding and preservation; and the yearly numbers make a splendid volume of nearly one thousand quarto pages, equivalent to nearly four thousand ordinary book pages.

Published weekly. Terms $3,00 a year. Specimen copies sent gratis. Address

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7-3t.

THE AMERICAN NATURALIST.

A popular Illustrated Monthly Magazine of

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Subscription $4 a year. 35 cents a number.

Send for special circular.

Send for catalogue of books on Natural History for sale at the American Naturalist's Agency.

Address

W. S. WEST,
Office of the American Naturalist,
Peabody Academy of Science,
Salem, Mass.

5—6t

JOB PRINTING NEATLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

LAND SA.

THE CELEBRATED FARM OFFERED FOR SALE.

A valuable farm in Bertie county, N. C., raising 8,000 acres of land, one-half cleared, balance thickly set in with pine, juniper, cypress, poplar and ash timber. It lies immediately on the Roanoke river on one side and on the Cashie river on the other side. Both rivers are navigable for vessels drawing 15 or 20 feet of water, and vessels can lie at the barn doors and load on both rivers. This plantation was noted before the war as being the second best one in North Carolina. The land is slightly undulating, very fertile, and especially adapted to raising cotton, corn, and wheat. The surpassing value of this farm arises from the fact that whilst it possesses the wonderful fertility and peculiarity of the celebrated Roanoke river lands, it is the only plantation on the river that is not subject to overflow.

This farm is situated about 14 miles above the town of Plymouth, N. C., and steamers pass it daily, plying between Norfolk, Va., and the towns of Williamston, Halifax, and other places. It is thus rendered accessible by steamboat, or by rail—a railroad connecting with the steamers at Halifax and Weldon.

The county of Bertie has always been celebrated for its wealth, the fertility of its soil, and the loyalty of its people. There is certainly not a more desirable and inviting place for Northern men to invest their money, and settle with their families. The society is the best and of a congenial character for Northern people.

The Moring plantation is offered for sale for a division among heirs and to pay debts. It affords an opportunity for many families to settle in close proximity to each other, upon the most fertile lands east of the Mississippi river, and most conveniently located for transportation of produce to the markets of the world cheaply.

It is only thirty-six hours from Norfolk, Va., for freight boats, and only sixteen hours by steamer and Seaboard & Roanoke railroad for passengers.

This farm is offered for sale at the extremely low price of eight dollars per acre, one-third cash, balance in one, two and three years. Possession can be given immediately.

Address GEORGE D. POOL, Agent.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Aug. 12, 1869.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF SWAMP LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of swamp land situated near New Bridge in Currituck Co., N. C., containing 600 acres. It is heavily timbered with pine, poplar, cypress and juniper, and within convenient distance of the water. It has a 10 foot ditch running upon one side of it. The soil is well adapted to corn and wheat. Adjoining lands already cleared are yielding from sixty to seventy bushels of corn per acre. Terms reasonable. Write to or call on

P. H. MORGAN
Currituck C. H. N. C. 5—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE SWAMP LAND.—I will sell at public sale, on the first Monday in September, 1869, at the court-house door in the town of Gatesville, Gates County, N. C., between twenty and thirty thousand acres of valuable SWAMP LAND, well timbered with cypress, juniper and pine, lying immediately on the bank of the Chowan river, with three creeks running through the land, navigable for vessels of large size. The above land will be sold to satisfy sundry executions in my hands for collection against the firm of Brady, Bond & Roberts and the Swamp Company.

R. F. WILLEY, Sheriff.

Parties making application to David Parker or John Brady, at Gatesville, at any time before the sale, may purchase the above property at private sale, and upon favorable terms.

August 5, 1869-4t.

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE!

PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

B. F. BRIGGS,.....Proprietor.

This House has been thoroughly refurnished and refitted. The patronage of the travelling public is respectfully solicited.

7-4t E. F. WHITEHEAD, Supt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,

MAIN STREET, WEST OF ROAD,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The subscriber has opened a Boarding House, and is prepared to accommodate regular and transient boarders. Visitors from the North will find it the best stopping place in the city. Terms moderate.

JOSEPH G. RUSSELL.

July 1, 1869.

GILMOR HOUSE,

MONUMENT SQUARE,

BALTIMORE, MD.

This new and commodious Hotel is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public.

It has been newly furnished throughout, and contains all the requisites of a first-class Hotel, is centrally located, and convenient to the business portion of the City, and public buildings, City railways, &c. The management promise to do everything in their power for the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.

Coaches run to and from all Depots and Steamboat Landings; fare 25 cents.

Boxed $3,00 *per day.*

KIRKLAND & CO.,
Proprietors.

August 5, 1869-1y.

ALEXINA HOUSE,

NAG'S HEAD, N. C.

This famous House will be opened on the First of July, for the reception of visitors. It has been refitted and fixed up in the very best style, and many comforts and conveniences added.

The Alexina House has now been in successful operation for four seasons, and during that time has given unprecedented satisfaction to visitors.

THE SEA BATHING, OCEAN AIR, Fish, Oysters, Crabs, Game, &c., to be enjoyed at old Nag's Head, make that one of the most delightful places of resort on this Continent.

As a resort for persons in delicate health, and puny children during the summer months, Nag's Head enjoys a fine reputation. Many such have sought its healing influences from year to year, and returned to their homes well and hearty. Invalids from the interior would do well to spend a season at this delightful seashore retreat and inhale the pure and health giving ocean breeze, which proves a sovereign remedy in all cases against chills and fevers.

TERMS.—By the month,.....$45 00
Those who furnish their own rooms and light,.....35 00
By the week,.....12 50
By the single day,.....2 50

For further information, address

A. E. JACOBS,
Post Office, Elizabeth City, N. C.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

THOMAS H. SENIOR'S EXCHANGE AND GENERAL SUPPLY AGENCY,

NEW SUN BUILDING, NEW YORK.

The Subscriber would respectfully inform the Printers of the United States and Canada that, having made extensive additions to the facilities of this long-established and well known Agency, he is now prepared to furnish everything used in the Printing business with the utmost dispatch, and at the very lowest Cash prices, such as new and second-hand PRESSES of all kinds; Steam or Caloric ENGINES, of any required power; Card and Paper CUTTING MACHINES of Sheridan's, Hoe & Co., Sanborn, Cincinnati, Montague, Riehl, or Hardy's Manufacture; Hydraulic and Screw STANDING PRESSES; Press Boards; Metal and Wood Type; Cases, Cabinets, Standing Galleys, Galleys, Imposing Stones, Metal and Wooden Furniture; Cards and Card Boards, Paper, Roller Composition, Inks, Book Binders' Materials, &c., &c.

Printing offices completely fitted out. Send for our Estimate.

THOMAS H. SENIOR.

July 1, 1869—3m.

NOTICE.

NORFOLK, VA., Aug. 1, 1869.

MR. E. B. CLARK, of Edenton, N. C., is this day admitted to an interest in our business, as special partner.

DAVIS & BRO.,
Norfolk, Va.

Having associated myself as above, I would say to my friends and the public that our best efforts will be used to advance the interests of all who may favor us with their orders or consignments.

7-3t E. B. CLARK.

Special Newspaper Advertising and General Collection Agency for North Carolina.

WM. A. HEARNE & CO.,

Publishers and Special Agents for the North Carolina Press, and General Agents for the Collection of Claims of every description throughout the State. Office, Granger's Hotel, Goldsboro', N. C.

Are authorized Agents for the NORTH CAROLINIAN.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Printed at this Office.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

THE "YANKEE STORE"

HAS A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

SUMMER GOODS,

inviting the attention of the citizens of this and adjoining counties, (especially close cash purchasers,) to their

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

NOTIONS, CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

DOMESTICS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS, HARDWARE,

TIN WARE, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

We call special attention to our

FINE STOCK

—OF—

LADIES' SHOES, MOROCCO BOOTS, LASTING GAITERS AND POLISH BALMORALS.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF CHOICE

FAMILY GROCERIES

constantly kept on hand.

Our Goods are of the best qualities, latest styles, and will be sold at the

VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

Please call and examine our Stock and prices.

West side of Water St., south of Main.

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C.

Elizabeth City, N. C., July 1, 1869.

CHARLES EVANS & SON,

NOS. 205, 207 & 209 QUARRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

SCREW PRESSES

—AND—

PRESS SCREWS

OF ALL KINDS,

FOR FINISHING AND BALING

COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS,

PAPER,

TOBACCO, &C.

FOR

PRINT

Agricultural, Horticultural and Domestic Matters.

The Treatment of Sick Animals.

The crying evil of the agriculture of this country is, that we have no good system of veterinary instruction. Except in the large cities, and, indeed, most of those, it is impossible to get a well-educated veterinary surgeon. Throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, our best diseases generally brought to suffer our own carelessness or neglect, are obliged to bear the still greater suffering of the barbarous treatment of common farriers and quacks, who know almost nothing of the organization of their bodies. As a natural consequence, violent purgings, frightful bloodletting, blisters and firings, are applied without thought and without reason, entailing untold agony to the animal, and generally much loss to the owner. Of course, when an animal is sick, any farmer who is ignorant of what should be done ought to secure the best advice within his reach. But he should always retain so much control over the treatments as to avoid a resort to barbarous remedies, unless the unskilled practitioner can convince him that there is good reason for it; for, as a general rule, an animal left to the unguided curative processes of nature would come better out of its troubles than if subjected to the operation of brutal means for the restoration of its health.

With animals, as with men, there is far too much medicine-giving, blistering, and bleeding; and probably more are killed or permanently injured by these practices than are cured by them. Of course, in some desperate cases, they are necessary, but they should always be resorted to with caution, and with much hesitation. In all minor diseases, which result almost invariably from bad air, food, filth, and neglect, the wisest treatment is the removal of the cause, and the restoration of those simple, natural, conditions upon which the return, no less than the maintenance, of health is based. The purging ball may often be with advantage supplanted by a loosening diet, bleeding, almost invariably by such a diet and by pure air. Warm clothing and thorough grooming will usually do the work of the blister, and do it much better. In all cases of strains, bruises, and wounds, water is an almost sovereign remedy; and in nine-tenths of the cases in which it is thought necessary to send for the local cow doctor or horse doctor, the simple treatment above indicated will be found not only cheaper, but far better in its application and in its effects.—*American Agriculturist.*

Economize Home Manure.

We have always been warm advocates of economy in what are known as home manures, by which we, of course, mean those which are produced on the farm, but which in too many cases, are either sadly neglected or thoughtlessly wasted. Time and again we have directed special attention to this subject, and lest our previous articles should have failed to convince, we again counsel care and economy in this important matter. It is no part of our intention to try to persuade people that home manures are not valuable. They are; and they should be husbanded with the most jealous care by every farmer. The fact is no man who pretends to a knowledge to farming, should be ignorant of the fact, that whatever merit concentrated manures may possess they do not exceed in value the products of the barn-yard, when those products are properly cared for. It is not our purpose in this, to enter into an elaborate disquisition in regard to the management of stable manures, as the subject is too extensive for a single essay. All we propose to do is to urge upon farmers generally, the vast importance of avoiding all leaks and wastes from their manure heaps. Where it is possible, those heaps should be under roof. Where this is impracticable, the next best thing is to see that such arrangements are made as well as will secure every drop of the urine from the cow and other stablas, and to prevent the overflows from heavy rain, which always carry off so large a proporton of the most valuable ingredients.

These suggestions, we are aware, are only general, but their common sense character will commend them to the careful consideration of every farmer who desires to make his calling profitable. Farmers, economize your manures. When you have saved and applied every particle of them, there will still be demand for all the concentrated fertilizers manufacturers are capable of furnishing.—*Journal of the Farm.*

Thorough Cultivation the Farmer's Creed.

There is one thing in which farmers are certainly improving. They cultivate their corn much more thoroughly than formerly. The old plan here was to cultivate it once both ways, and then hoe it, and then, in the course of a few weeks, cultivate it again, throwing the soil to the hills, and than dress it up with the hoes. And this was considered rather extra culture; it was what farmers aimed at, and they rather congratulated themselves when they could accomplish it. Now, thanks, mainly, as I believe, to the teaching of the agricultural press, the idea of a certain number, and only a certain number, of "cultivatorings" being necessary is given and the more energetic farmers cultivate as often as there is any weeds to kill, and many inteligent and experienced men who have tried the plan cultivate once a week or ten days whether there are any weeds or not. This constant stirring of the land develops the plantfood in the soil, and also keeps it moist, and, especially on a rather heavy loam, adds from twenty-five to fifty per cent to the crop, while the land is in *far* better condition for the subsequent crops of barley, wheat and clover. I believe to scalpver and plaster." I believe in making rich manure, and a good deal of it. I believe in carefully saving and applying it; and also in using artificial manures, and salt and ashes; but before all, and above all, and beyond all, I believe in under draining and thorough cultivation. I have no heart to talk about scientific agricultural questions, although I read nearly all that is written on all such subjects. The one thing that we most need, as farmers, is to be convinced of the importance and advantage of killing weeds and making the land mellow.—*American Agriculturalist.*

To Drive Away Roaches and Ants.

These troublesome pests were never so plentiful as this season; tropical weather generates tropical annoyances. We give our readers a South American remedy for cockroaches, which has been used in Philadelphia with perfect success. To rid kitchens, pantries and water-closets of these disgusting visitors, take powdered borax and scatter wherever the cockroaches most frequent, and they will disappear directly. A safe and efficacious remedy for a most annoying vermin. Ants can be driven out of cupboards if lumps of camphor are scattered about them. Ants object to strong scents, and in tropical climates are prevented from entering rooms by powerfully scented oils and gums. A sponge can be sprinkled with sugar and laid upon shelves where ants are numerous; the next morning plunge the sponge quickly into boiling water, and most of the intruders will be destroyed. Then scatter camphor and you will have no trouble.

Orchard Grass.

We have no knowledge of the value of this grass for fattening cattle; but we think our dairymen have yet to learn how sown the grass in this section hardly by one far in twenty—will be an innovation accepting that it would be an improvement on the routine system of clover and timothy, which has been in vogue for a hundred year.

Orchard grass is one of the very earliest to start in the spring. It not only comes forward early, but it grows continuously through the season. No other grass is so little affected by drouths, or will bear without injury heavy stocking. It seems to grow and keep green till almost New Year's, and is most emphatically a permanent pasture, lasting many years, improving the soil by the radiation of its numerous fibrous roots, and will crowd out daisies and most other vegetation. It wants to occupy the ground solely.

Orchard grass is, however, the most unsuitable of all grasses for the lawn or grass plot around the house, on account of its rank growth and teadency to grow in bunches. This is obviated in the field only by thick sowing, which should not be less than two bushels to the acre. For hay it should be cut quite young—and a good plan is to sow clover with it. This lasts a couple of years, when the orchard grass will crowd it out and take possession. An orchard grass sod, on being plowed up, is alway found to be black and rich. It is a meliorator and improver of the soil.—*Practical Farmer.*

The Hop Crop.

The importance of the hop crop will appear from the amount raised as well, as in the enormous increase in the production from year to year. In 1850 the total crop of the United States amounted to about 3,500,000 pounds, but in 1860 it had increased to nearly 11,000,000 pounds. Of the latter amount more than three-fourths was raised in the State of New York, but of late years the adaptability of States further west has proven, Michigan and Wisconsin taking the lead. No data are to be had showing the exact amount raised in our own State, but the extent of the trade in Wisconsin may be understood from the fact that last year seven of the leading towns on the Milwaukee and Lacrosse Railroad shipped not less than fifty-six thousand five hundred bales.

The crop is largely consumed in the United States; but, taking the exports of 1861 as a basis, it would appear that about two-thirds of the amount raised are sent abroad. The plant is liable to failure from a variety of causes, but more particularly late frosts, insects, and warm, close weather, and it seldom occurs that two good crops are harvested in succession. Last year the crop was not only universally good but unusually large, and following a heavy crop the previous season. The consequence, as too many know, was a ruinous and unheard-of decline in prices.

A great deal of interest just now centres in the condition of the growing crop, not only because the critical time in this country is at hand, but from the report that in England, Holland, and other producing regions the crop is expected to be a failure. The advance in prices and increased activity which of late have characterized the market, go to prove the correctness of the report. Every Western grower is thus deeply interested in producing a quality of hop suited to the wants of the European market.—*Detroit Post.*

How Good Farmers Save Money

They take good papers and read them.

They keep account of farm operations.

They do not leave their farm implements scattered over the farm, exposed to the rain, snow and heat.

They repair tools and buildings at the proper time, and do not suffer a threefold expenditure of time and money.

They use their money judiciously and do not attend auction sales to purchase all kinds of trumpery because it is "cheap."

They do not refuse to make correct experiments, in a small way, of many new things.

They plant their fruit trees well, care for them, and of course they have good crops.

Success ful farming is made up by attention to the little things. The farmer who does his best, earns his money with best appreciation, and uses it with best results. Such men are the "salt of the earth."

It seems that there were some heavy hogs and cattle in this country a half century ago. The *American Farmer*, now fifty years old, the first agricultural paper published in the United States, in its first number stated that a hog killed in Easton, Mass., weighed 742 pounds at 20 months old. Two fat oxen, weighed, alive, 3,600 pounds.

A correspondent of the Boston *Cultivator* moved his barn some distance from the trough where the animals had formerly drank, a stream of water intervening. During a freshet several of the cattle, on being turned out, crossed this stream to get a drink at the trough, although it was so swollen that they had to swim.

Information from the principal grain districts of California indicates that the wheat crop, though large, is below the average yield per acre. A considerable portion of it, either through thinness or rust, will not pay to harvest. In Oregon the crop is greatly in excess of any previous year, except in the Walla Walla region.

Farmers in Chautauqua county, N. Y., are sowing carrots this year, in order to save hay next winter. They can be grown at a cost of eighteen cents per bushel. Large quantities of corn are being sown for fodder this year. From four to ten tons cured dry can be raised on an acre.

Dr. Franklin said, "Where I see a house well furnished with books and newspapers, there I see intelligent and well informed children; but if there are no books or papers, the children are ignorant, if not profligate."

In prosperity we are apt to feel too independent. It is when we stumble in dark and difficult ways, beneath starless skies, that we feel and acknowledge the blessings of life.

"Nature has taught us to kiss" is the name of a new song—only we doubt the fact; for in our younger days the girls taught us.

Selections.

A Thrilling Incident—Drawing Lots For Death.

Col Henry W. Sawyer, who has lately been appointed superintendent of the life-saving apparatus on the New Jersey coast, once passed through a very perilous adventure. He was among the Federal prisoners in Libby Prison at the time when the Confederate Government determined to retaliate in kind the execution of two Rebel officers by one of our Western Generals. Mr. Sawyer was at that time a Captain in the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, and was of the grade of officers from whom selections were to be made for the victims to Confederate vengeance. The officer who was in charge of the prisoners at that time was a kind-hearted and agreeable man, and was regarded by them with feelings of gratitude and affection. On the morning in question this officer entered the room where the prisoners were confined, and told all the officers to walk out into another room. This order was obeyed with particular alacrity, as the prisoners were daily expecting to be exchanged, and it was supposed that the order had arrived, and that they were about to exchange their prison quarters for home and freedom. After they all gathered in the room, their countenances lighted up with this agreeable hope, the officer came in among them, and with a very grave face took a paper out of his pocket and told them that he had a very melancholy duty to perform, the purport of which would be better understood by the reading of the order he held in his hand, which he had just received from the War Department. He then proceeded to read to the amazed and horrified group an order for the immediate execution of two of their number, in retaliation for the hanging of two Confederate officers. As the reader ceased, the men looked at each other with blanched faces, and a silence like death pervaded for some minutes in the room. The Confederate officer then suggested that perhaps the better way would be to place a number of slips of paper equal to the whole number of officers from whom the victims were to be selected, in a box, with the word "death" written on two of them, and the rest blank—the two who drew the fatal slips to be the doomed men. This plan was adopted, and a chaplain was to prepare the slips. The drawing then commenced, the men advanceing and taking out a slip; and, if it proved to be a blank, taking their places in another part of the room. The drawing had proceeded for some time, and fully a third of the officers had exchanged gloomy looks of apprehension for a relieved aspect they could not avoid showing, after escape from such terrible peril, before a fatal death slip had been drawn. At the end of about this period, however, the first slip was drawn, and the name of "Captain Henry W. Sawyer of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry" was called out as the unfortunate man. The captain was of course deeply agitated, but did not lose his self possession. He immediately began revolving in his mind some plan for averting, or at least postponing the immediate carrying out of the sanguinary edict of the Rebel Government, and by the time that he was joined by his companion in misfortune, who turned out to be a Capt. Flynn of an Indiana regiment, he had resolved upon his course. The officer in command, as soon as the drawing was completed, ordered the two men to be taken out and immediately executed. Capt. Sawyer, however, demanded, as a request that no civilized nation could refuse under such circumstances, that he should have permission to write to his wife, to inform her of the terrible fate that awaited him, and to have her come on and bid him an eternal farewell. Respite for a day or two was thus obtained, and Sawyer subsequently obtained an interview with the Rebel Secretary of War, and secured permission to write to his wife, which he did. His object in writing to her was principally for our Government to be made acquainted with the predicament in which the officers were placed, and to secure hostages and threaten retaliation should the order of the Rebels be carried out. It turned out precisely as Sawyer hoped and expected. Our Government was informed of the condition of the affairs, and promptly seized a son of Gen. Lee and one of some other prominent Rebel, and threatened to hang them if the Union officers were executed. By this means the lives of the two doomed men were saved, as the Confederate Government did not dare to carry out their threats. After a few months more confinement, Capt. Sawyer was exchanged. Capt. Flynn, his companion in misfortune, came out of the ordeal with his hair as white as snow, turned gray by the mental sufferings he endured. Capt. Sawyer served through the war.—*Trenton State Gazette.*

The Kissing Deacon.

In one of our puritanical towns of New England, says an Eastern paper, lived Deacon Brown, a very staid dignified sort of christian, a perfect model of propriety. Deacon Brown had the misfortune to lose his wife, and at the age of forty had found himself with a family of four small children, without a mistress to his farm house. As he could not immediately take another wife and avoid exciting slander, and could not get along without some one to take charge of the kitchen and nursery, he had recourse to employing a young woman as housemaid.

Nancy Stearns was a laughing, romping beauty, who delighted in experimenting upon the Deacon by way of testing the strength of human nature. For a long time the Deacon was invulnerable; but at last, in a moment of unguarded weakness, he was led into temptation, and committing a "slight indiscretion" with his beautiful housemaid. When he recovered his wanton coolness and presence of mind, he was horrified at the enormity of his sin. In vain he repented and greived of lost virtue. Finally, as a last effort of easing his conscience, at the services on the following Sabbath morning, he arose and requested the forbearance of the brothers and sisters a few moments, when he electrified them by making the following confession:

"My christian friends, you know that I lost my wife some months ago, (sobs and tears) and that Nancy Stearns has been keeping house for me. And you know that I have a little child not a year old. Well, sometimes that child would cry in the night, and it would be a long time before I could quiet it; and last Tuesday night God forgive me!—the child cried so hard that Nancy arose and came into the room, and leaned over the bed to hush the child—and brothers and sisters, her leaning over me there made me forget Christ."

"What did you do?" demanded the minister, sternly.

"I—I—ki—ssed her!" stammered out the Deacon between his sobs, "but I have been very sorry about it, and prayed to be forgiven, and I want you to forgive and pray for me brothers and sisters."

As the Deacon bowed himself upon his seat like the mighty oak before the tornado, Deacon Goodfellow arose and astonished the audience still more by saying:

"Brothers and sisters, you have heard what brother Brown has said, now he wants our forgiveness. For my part I believe brother Brown is truly penitent, and I am willing to forgive him with my whole heart. And brothers and sisters, I will add still farther that if I had no wife, and a pretty girl like Nancy Stearns should come into my room and lean over my bed, and lean over me, I'd kiss her, sin or no sin!"

Dr Babb (*Medical Timmes and Gazette*) has used "with uniform success" in ingrowing nails, a saturated solution of the persulphate of iron. Success depends upon the thoroughness with which a bit of cotton saturated with it is insinuated between the nail and the fungous flesh, the cotton being also turned back over the flesh on the outside.

Persons troubled with corns, and who is not, will find great relief, and some times absolute cure, by the application of a slice of lemon to the affected parts, secured by a piece of cloth on going to bed. We

FERTILIZERS.

BONE DUST.—THE SUBSCRIBER has just erected at his Farm, near the city, the most improved machinery for making BONE DUST, and is now ready to fill orders for any quantity, which will be delivered on the shortest notice.

The BONE DUST will be finer than any heretofore made by him, (not chemical process resorted to,) enabling the Farmer or Planter to sow it with the Drill.

Mr. Samuel Sands, well known to the Farmers and Planters of the United States as the former Editor of the "American Farmer and Rural Register," will have charge of his office, No. 63 S. GAY STREET, near Pratt, and will be happy to receive the visits or orders of his old friends.

$45 per ton, put in new bags. No charge for bags.

Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal.

My men have nothing nice to perform, therefore I have no "non-admittance" signs on my premises. Persons are free to examine my factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust making.

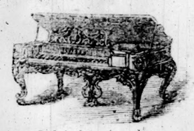
I cannot afford to pay 5, 10 or 20 per cent. to commission merchants, as my profits do not exceed 10 per cent.

Bone Dust, as manufactured by me, is *A single*, and its quality cannot be made to conform to the price.

JOSHUA HORNER,
Office 63 South Gay Street, near Pratt,
Baltimore, Md.
Or at his old stand, Corner Chew and Stirling streets. Aug. 5–6m.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STIEFF PIANOS.



The Gold Medal has just been awarded to

CHARLES M. STIEFF,

FOR THE BEST PIANOS NOW MADE,

over Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York pianos. Office and Ware-rooms No. 9 North Liberty street, near Baltimore street, Baltimore

STIEFF'S PIANOS have all the latest improvements, including the Agraffe Treble, Ivory fronts and the improved French action. Fully warranted for five years, with privilege of exchange within twelve months, if not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser. Second hand pianos and parlor organs, always on hand, from $50 to $800.

References who have our pianos in use, viz:
Gen. R. E. Lee, Lexington, Va.
Gen. Robert Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.
Gen. D. H. Hill, Charlotte, N. C.
Gen. John Letcher, Lexington, Va.
Blind Institute, Raleigh, N. C.
Blind Institute, Staunton, Va.
Send for a circular giving references to 500 persons in the South, who have purchased the Stieff, since the war closed. 5 1y.

STEAMBOATS.

DISMAL SWAMP STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Daily Line between ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., via Dismal Swamp Canal,

Carrying U. STATES MAIL and EXPRESS.

The new and swift Steamers "ELIZABETH CITY," Capt. W. A. HARNEY, and "GEORGE WASHINGTON," Capt. S. N. SLEIGHT, with excellent accommodations for passengers and freight, will leave Elizabeth City daily, at 5 A. M., for Norfolk (Sundays excepted), touching all intermediate landings. Returning, leave Norfolk after the arrival of the Baltimore boats.

For freight or passage, apply to Jno. H. Kenyon, Agent, Eliz. City, or W. A. Duke, Agent, Wills' Wharf, Norfolk, Va.

C. C. ALLEN,
July 1, 1869—tf. Gen'l Agent.

BLACKWATER LINE.

THE STEAMER ELLA

has resumed her trips on the Blackwater mail route—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, down; up same hours except during Nag's Head season, when she will go up the river Sunday nights. Same hours as before on Friday nights.

T. I. BURBAGE, Capt.
By order of J. T. HILL, Supt.
5—tf

FOR NAG'S HEAD.

The Steamer ELLA will leave Franklin Depot every Friday morning for Nag's Head, touching all wharves on the Chowan, Edenton and Plymouth. Fare $5 round trip. Leave Elizabeth City every Saturday for Nag's Head, and return on Sunday following. Fare $3 round trip. T. I. BURBAGE, Capt.
5—tf By order of J. T. HILL, Supt.

FIRE PROOF SAFES.

MARVIN'S
PATENT
Alum & Dry Plaster
FIRE PROOF
SAFES
Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.

MARVIN'S

SPHERICAL BURGLAR
SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!
BANK VAULTS,
VAULT DOORS,
EXPRESS BOXES,
FAMILY PLATE SAFES,
COMBINATION LOCKS
Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
(oldest safe manufacturers)
Principal Warehouses { 265 Broadway, New York. 721 Chestnut St., Phila. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O
And for sale by our agents in the principal cities throughout the United States.

MEDICAL NOTICE

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.

My charges will be—

For consultation with another Physician,	$5 00
" each subsequent consultation, in same case	2 50
" examination and prescript'n, from $1 to	5 00
" visit in Eliz. City, and prescription,	1 50
" each subsequent visit, in same case, same day	50
" visit in Eliz. City, at night	5 00
" visit in country—the first mile	2 00
" each after mile, per mile	50
" visit one mile in country, at night, or in bad weather	6 00
" each after mile, at night, or in bad weather	1 00

Prompt settlement required.

W. G. POOL, M.D.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869–tf.

MEDICAL.

KOSKOO!

THE GREAT REPUTATION

Which Koskoo has sustained in all parts of the country as

A GREAT AND GOOD MEDICINE

Has induced Dr. Lawrence to enlarge his Laboratory and facilities for manufacturing, so as to be enabled to supply the extraordinary demand for it.

THE LARGE NUMBER OF TESTIMONIALS

which are constantly being received from Physicians, and persons who have been cured by its use, is conclusive proof of its remarkable value.

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER IT HAS NO EQUAL.

BEING POSITIVELY THE

MOST POWERFUL VEGETABLE ALTERATIVE YET DISCOVERED.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood as the cause of many diseases, and like many popular opinions this of bad blood is founded on truth. To say nothing of those humours that are hereditary, we can easily see how the blood may become bad from imperfect digestion or failure of exercise, and how this may influence the process of Nutrition, and thus influence all the functional activities of the body.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad digestion—causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circulation is feeble, the soft tissues lose their tone and elasticity, and the tonge becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin; then in

ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

and when long continued results in serious lesions of the brain, lungs, or urinary aparatus. Much very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are affected with scrofula in some form.

Persons suffering from any bad humor are very liable to have it settle on the Lungs or some other vital organ. The only safe rule is to remove the blood poison at once, before it settles itself upon some vital point.

When the blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

AS A

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

BEING THE ONLY KNOWN MEDICINE

That efficiently stimulates and corrects the hepatic secretions and functional derangements of the Liver, without debilitating the system. While it acts freely upon the Liver, instead of copious purging it gradually changes the discharges to a perfectly natural state.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THOSE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, sometimes headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; in many cases a dry, teasing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a rising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides, aggravating pains in the sides, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness of the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO!

IS A REMEDY OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN THE CURE OF DISEASES OF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

In these affections it is as near a specifice as any remedy can be. It does its work kindly, silently and surely. The relief which it affords is both certain and perceptible.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidneys cannot estimate the importance of their healthy action.

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the blood those effete matters, which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to urinate more frequently than natural, or when the urine is high colored or scalding with weakness in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but Koskoo should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the Bladder originate from those of the kidneys, the urine being imperfectly secreted in the kidneys, prove irritating to the bladder and urinary passages. When we recollect that medicines never reach the kidneys except through the general circulation of the blood, we see how necessary it is to keep the fountain of life pure.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS (as numbers of certificates will show,) IN

THE CURE OF

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over work (mental and physical), are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful ratio.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system give rise, may be stated as follows:

A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; periodical headache, dizziness, noises or ringing in the head; confusion of ideas; temporary loss of memory dejection of spirits, starting during sleep, bad dreams, hesitation in answering questions, dullness of hearing, twitching of the face and arms, &c., which, if not promptly treated, lead to paralysis, delirium, insanity, impotency, appoplexy, &c., &c.

CONCLUSION.

Suffering reader, do not think that because you have tried other remedies, you cannot be cured—but recollect that God, in his providence, has not afflicted His children with pain and disease without at the same time giving them something in the great garden of nature that will cure them.

Have no hesitation in writing to me, and stating your case in full, and I will answer you promptly.

KOSKOO IS NOT A SECRET QUACK REMEDY!

Formula around each bottle. Recommended by the best physicians, eminent divines, editors, druggists, Merchants, &c.

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR MEDICINE IN USE.

Prepared only by

J. J. LAWRENCE, Organic Chemist,

LABORATORY AND OFFICE No. 6 MAIN STREET, Norfolk, Virginia.

☞ Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by Druggists everywhere. 6–5m

LAND SALES.

AGENCY OF THE
LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY OF
NORTH CAROLINA

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO NORTHERN CAPITALISTS TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

The Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina, incorporated by the Legislature of the State, with liberal powers, embracing manufacturing, buying and selling real estate and such other business as may be comprised in a general plan of settling up and improving Southern lands, promoting immigration, and the extension of agriculture, with the erection of manufactories in the Southern States, now offer their company as an agency for the above objects, and particularly call the attention of immigrants and capitalists to the great advantages of Eastern North Carolina, where the company have a large number of improved farms and tracts of land suitable for colonies of immigrants, embracing thirty thousand acres of unimproved land, heavily timbered, and of unsurpassed fertility, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers; also a great variety of large and small farms, houses, lots, &c., a few of which are embraced in the subjoined list. Many of these farms need no clearing; they have good fences, dwelling-houses and necessary out-buildings, for immediate occupancy. Settlers or emigrants that go West have to clear first all their lands, fence and build houses before they can realize, which needs much capital and labor—whereas, here you want but little capital and can make money at once. No part of the United States offers greater inducements to farmers, laborers, colonists, and speculators, than the beautiful and fertile lands of Eastern North Carolina. These lands were dependent heretofore on slave labor for cultivation. The owners having lost all by the war, and now only able to cultivate to a limited extent, offer every encouragement and inducement to Northern and European immigration. The lands have the advantages of mild climate, short winter, stock requiring but little or no feeding. The soil is easily cultivated and improved, and grain, vegetables, &c., raised in Northern or Western States, can be cultivated also in this State, with one-half the labor and expense. There are fine and never-failing streams of water. The soil and climate is well adapted to the growth of fruit, and for the cultivation of grapes is unsurpassed. Comfortable houses, good roads, churches of all denominations, and schools. The land generally lies well for cultivation, and is as healthy as any of the alluvial soils in the United States. Those who settle here will not go among strangers or enemies, but among friends, who invite and offer you homes and lands on your own terms.

Full information furnished at our office at Elizabeth City, by George D. Pool, Agent.

We also propose to act as agents for the sale of State, county, manufacturing, and other stocks and bonds, the negotiation of loans, the selling of cotton and other products of the State generally, upon which liberal advances will be made; the furnishing of agricultural implements, fertilizers, machinery, and all articles connected with the development of the country.

Address,
WM. UNDERWOOD, President,
C. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y, Norfolk, Va.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
or GEO. D. POOL, Gen'l Agent,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Lot No. 1.—A tract of land in Pasquotank county, on a deep, navigable water-course, ten miles from Elizabeth City, contains 140 acres. It has upon it a two-story dwelling-house, with six rooms; good barn, stables, cook house, &c., and will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, as well as cotton, fruit, vegetables, &c., (which may be said of each of the subjoined lots,) within half a mile of a church and school-house; pleasant neighborhood and good water. Price $2,000; $500 in cash, balance in six and twelve months from January 1st, 1870.

Lot No. 2.—A lot in Elizabeth City, containing half an acre, on a good street and fine neighborhood; has a one-story dwelling house with four rooms; good out-buildings, garden, &c.—House and lot in good order. Price, $500 cash.

Lot No. 3.—A lot in Elizabeth City, containing half an acre, on a good street and pleasant neighborhood. Has a one-story dwelling with four rooms, new and in good order; good garden and outbuildings. Price, $500 cash.

Lot No. 4.—A fine farm in Pasquotank Co., N. C., fifteen miles from Elizabeth City, and within one mile of a deep, navigable water-course, contains 243½ acres. This is a splendid stock farm; 75 acres cleared, balance in wood. The cleared land will produce from twenty-five to forty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is well adapted to cotton. Has a small dwelling and outhouses. Wood land rich, and has pine, oak, hickory and other timber upon it. Pleasant neighborhood. Price $2,000; $500 cash, balance in six and twelve months.

Lot No. 5.—A tract of land in Tyrrell county, N. C., containing two hundred acres—50 acres cleared. The wood land has upon it pine, oak, maple, and other timber in abundance, and of fine quality. Price $2,000; $800 January 1st, 1870, balance in three equal instalments at six, twelve and eighteen months from January 1st, 1870. Possession given immediately.

Lot No. 6.—A valuable tract of timber land, in Pasquotank county, immediately on Pasquotank river, where a vessel of large size can lie near the shore. It is covered with the finest yellow pine timber, some of the trees being from 4 to 8 feet in diameter, 80 feet to the first limb, clear of knots, and all heart. There is also a large quantity of valuable cypress timber on this land, and firewood in abundance. The tract contains 700 acres. Price $10 per acre; one-half cash, the balance on 12 months' credit. Possession given immediately.

Lot No. 7.—A valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county, containing 400 acres, near a deep, navigable water-course, eight miles from Elizabeth City; 300 acres cleared, and though having been constantly cropped without manure for a hundred years or more, it will still produce the usual crops. Price $20 per acre; one-third cash, the balance in one and two years. Possession January 1st, 1870.

Lot No. 8.—A valuable tract of timber land in Camden county, N. C., two and a half miles from Elizabeth City, immediately on the river, where a vessel drawing ten feet of water can come within forty yards of the shore. The growth is mainly juniper and cypress. Probably 1,000,000 shingles, any quantity of railroad ties, and 1,000,000 cords of wood can be gotten from it. There are two large islands of high land upon it, containing 100 acres or more, and the land is very rich. The tract can be bought for $3 an acre. Immediate possession given.

Lot No. 10.—A splendid tract of land in Pasquotank county, N. C., six miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 200 of which are cleared. This is probably the most valuable farm in this section of the State. There are upon it a fine dwelling, five tenant houses, barn, stables, &c. Ninety acres of this tract are now well set in red clover. Will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is the best cotton farm in North Carolina. Price $30 per acre, in easy payments.

Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.—These are town lots in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing one acre of land each, and having upon them comfortable one-story houses on each lot, with three or four rooms to each house, with garden, cook-house, &c. Price $300 to $500 each. Terms liberal, and possession at any time.

Lot No. 22.—A house and lot on the principal business street of Elizabeth City, N. C., 40 feet front by 208 feet length. Has a new wood store upon it, two stories high, and 30 by 60 ft. One of the most eligible business places in the town. Price $2,500, on easy terms of payment. Possession at once.

Lot No. 23.—A vacant lot adjoining the above, 70 feet in front on Main street, and 208 feet back. The best stand in the town for merchandise selling, or for any other business purpose. Sold before the war for $1,500, can now be bought for $1,600 cash. Possession given immediately.

Lot No. 24.—One acre lot in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., having a nice two-story dwelling upon it containing five rooms. Has, also, two other one-story houses, cook-house, good garden, &c. Price $2,000, on liberal terms. The dwelling is new, and cost $2,500 to build it. Possession immediately.

Lot No. 25.—Two houses and lots, containing one acre each, in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., having comfortable new one-story houses upon them with four rooms each, cook-houses, gardens, on a good street and pleasant neighborhood. Can be bought for $500 each, and on liberal terms. Possession in two months.

Lot No. 26.—A house and lot in the town of Nixonton, in the county of Pasquotank, containing about one acre of land, and has a store upon it 30 by 60 feet, and one and a half stories high, in good order. Also, a warehouse thirty by fifty feet, in good order. This is a fine opening for a retail merchandise business—probably the best stand for business in this section of the State. Price $900, $500 in cash, the balance twelve months credit. Possession can be given immediately.

Lot No. 30.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 5½ acres of land, with good two-story dwelling, having six rooms, good kitchen and other necessary out-houses, fine peach and apple orchard, good water and good neighborhood. Price $3,000; one-half cash at time of possession, (January 1st, next,) and the balance in twelve months.

Lot No. 31.—House and lot in the suburbs of Elizabeth City, N. C., containing about an acre of ground, with two-story dwelling, having five good rooms, in good order, with kitchen and other out-houses, new. Title unquestionable, and possession given immediately. Price $1,200 cash.

Lot No. 32.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, containing a half acre, on a good street, with good dwelling and out-houses. Price $

Lot No. 33.—Sixteen houses and lots in Elizabeth City, with good dwellings, out-houses, &c. Prices and terms reasonable.

Lot No. 34.—A valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county, on a deep, navigable water course, containing 120 acres, with good new two-story dwelling, kitchen, barn, stables, &c., and good fishery, where 60,000 fish may be caught at one haul. Price $2,000 cash. One of the most desirable farms in the county, the timber alone worth $3,000.

Lot No. 35.—A valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county, containing 180 acres, adjoining the above, on a deep, navigable water-course, where a vessel carrying 4,000 bushels can lie within forty feet of barn door. Land rich, and well adapted to cotton, corn, wheat, clover, vegetables, fruits, &c. Good fishery. A very desirable purchase. Buildings rather dilapidated. Price $2,200; one-half cash, balance in twelve months.

Lot No. 37.—A farm near the above, in the county, better land, and having superior buildings, immediately on Little river, where a vessel carrying 6,000 bushels can lie moored within 200 yards of barn, and the land will produce forty to fifty bushels of corn, half as much wheat, and one bale of cotton per acre. Price $20 per acre, on reasonable terms.

Lot No. 38.—The "Hope Plantation," situated in Bertie county, on Cashie river, about 6 miles from Windsor, containing 1,950 acres, of which are cleared, the balance is heavily timbered with pine, oak, cypress, &c. The improvements are equal to any in the country. The dwelling house was built by Gov. Stone, and is one of the finest and largest in the State, contains fourteen rooms, and is in good repair. There are good and commodious out-buildings on the place. On the farm is an orchard of choice apple and other fruit trees, embracing 2,000 trees. The soil is unsurpassed in fertility, and is susceptible of easy drainage.

Lot No. 40.—A valuable tract of land in Camden county, at South Mills, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, lying on the canal for two miles, containing over 800 acres of land—two-thirds cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation, and in a fine stage of cultivation, with good buildings, &c.; balance in valuable timber. Price $12,000, one-third cash, balance in two years, interest from January, 1870. This is a valuable farm for corn, wheat and vegetables, and being midway between Elizabeth City, Norfolk, and located where steamers pass the door daily, is a desirable and cheap property.

Lot No. 41.—A valuable tract of land in Camden county, immediately on a valuable water course, one-half in c